

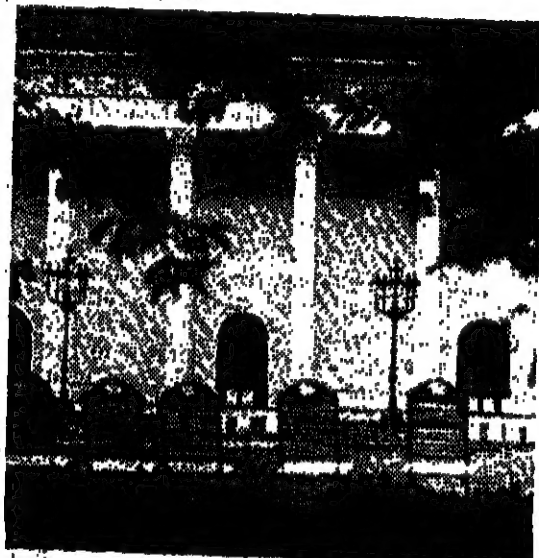


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# The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C

Hamburg, 10 June 1971  
Tenth Year - No. 478 - By air

## Superpower troop reduction proposals reactivated



From time to time latent topics come to the fore in world affairs. This year it is security's turn, a subject viewed differently by the two world powers and their European allies but once more enlivening the business of diplomacy.

Following the Reykjavik decision by the North Atlantic Council in early summer 1968 to offer to negotiate with the Warsaw Pact on a mutual, balanced reduction of forces in Europe the security situation was altered on 21 August 1968 by the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia.

The Brezhnev Doctrine of limited sovereignty for member-countries of the socialist community was proclaimed. Unmistakable danger signals were beamed at Washington and Brussels that summer from Rumania and Yugoslavia.

As long as Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia continued the reactions

from Moscow indicate that Mr Brezhnev's words in Tiflis and Mr Kosygin's comments to Canadian Premier Pierre Trudeau in the Soviet capital are not without interest.

Both the Soviet politbureau and Party and government leaders of Warsaw Pact countries are said to have engaged in intensive discussion of the Nato MBFR offer and American interest in mutual reductions in troop strength.

Russia's Eastern European allies, well-informed sources claim, are keen on negotiations.

Last December the Soviet Union seriously considered military intervention in Poland in order to quash demonstrations in the Baltic ports. Developments in Poland were followed distrustfully and with intervention in mind.

This state of affairs is said to upset the Polish, Rumanian, Hungarian and Czech Party leaders.

On the other hand the major debate in Moscow on policy towards the satellites and Europe in general, a debate that came to an initial close with the invasion of Czechoslovakia in summer 1968, appears to have recommenced.

Assuming this assessment is accurate one can but wonder what Mr Brezhnev, at the height of his power, really wants to negotiate with Nato when he talks about mutual reductions of "foreign troops", forces stationed abroad, that is, in both parts of Europe.



## Nato conference

Defence experts from eight Nato countries met in Mittenwald to discuss nuclear defence problems. Chancellor Willy Brandt chaired the meeting. Present were General Steinhoff (dark glasses on the left), M. Tanassi from Italy, Manlio Brosio, W. den Toon, Lord Carrington, General Andrew Goodpastor, Chancellor Willy Brandt, Helmut Schmidt, D. S. Macdonald from Canada and the American Secretary for Defence Melvin Laird.

(Phot. dpa)

A partial withdrawal of US troops from this country just cannot be offset by Soviet withdrawals. The balance of power of forces in being, reserves and mobilisation capacity, assembly terrain and transport facilities, not to mention military potential in Western Europe, make this impossible.

The geostrategic position of both powers in relation to Europe, characterised as

it is by an irrevocable lack of symmetry, cannot be offset.

The definition of national security interest and alliance function in Moscow and Washington cannot be reconciled. For historical, geographic and political reasons Moscow's interest in a position of military power in Europe is incomparably greater than Washington's ever has or can be.

Can it be that the Russians have for the past year realised after all that they need no longer expect the Americans to pull out of Europe unilaterally and without counter-concessions?

Extreme caution is called for on this point, particularly when it is borne in mind that only a year ago the Pentagon was considering halving the strength of the US Sixth Fleet, including carriers, in view of increases of Soviet naval units in the Mediterranean and increased arms deliveries to Egypt.

The North Atlantic Council must stand by its offer and all industrial countries share a common interest in maintaining the balance of power in terms of military security at the lowest possible cost, reducing the risk of military confrontation and cutting power confrontation with the aid of defence alliances and arms control systems.

At the same time no one need harbour hopes of security becoming an inexpensive business over the next few years or the abandonment of defence preparedness becoming a possibility.

This, indeed, is the most serious of all security problems facing the Atlantic alliance and Western society. The countries concerned would only too willingly cut arms expenditure, reduce troop strength and axe alliance commitments – even at the price of a cut in security.

On this score they can certainly count on Moscow giving the go-ahead.

Löthar Ruehl  
(Die Welt, 29 May 1971)

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of Nato countries to the changed situation in Central Europe delayed the initiation of diplomatic discussions.

The second signal given by the North Atlantic pact was the MBFR package offered the Warsaw Pact and European neutrals at the Rome conference of spring 1970.

This offer of mutual balanced reductions of forces and weapons systems in Central Europe, or rather the offer to discuss the idea, first gave rise to hesitant, vague and non-committal responses on the part of the Warsaw Pact.

Now a Soviet counter-signal has been sounded and it is being taken seriously among political leaders of the Atlantic alliance.

Interpretation of Soviet motives is strictly speculative but certain pointers

## Gustav Husak stays at a price



The Russophiles of old, Bilak, Indra and Svestka, hold high office even though they may not rank as highly as the surviving reformers, Husak, Svoboda and Strougal.

As for the remainder of the Central Committee, the majority, it consists of new members compromised neither during the reform period nor under Novotny but lacking in authority.

This time Gustav Husak did not make a point of keeping his distance from both reformers and Stalinists but he continued to keep it. Expulsions from the Party in the course of last year, including that of Antonin Novotny, were approved en bloc.

This country was again called on to acknowledge the invalidity of the 1938 Munich Agreement from the word go. Husak did not even mention Bonn's half-way alternative proposals.

Does Prague propose to allow Moscow and Warsaw to rule the roost in coming to terms with their German neighbour? Maybe this too is part of the price Husak is having to pay for Brezhnev's support.

(Sddeutsche Zeitung, 1 June 1971)



## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## Trend to three-power political setup is not a happy one

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

President Nixon is increasingly proving to be the corrector-general of America's view of world affairs. In this sector his reforming activities exceed those of most of his predecessors.

In a number of spheres Mr Nixon has not only set a new tone in US foreign policy (something every new President does), he has inaugurated a 180-degree turn, a complete volte-face.

This is most noticeable in Vietnam, where he has about-phased from escalation to de-escalation and is in the process of extricating America from an involvement that has grown pointless by means of withdrawal.

Slowly but surely the Republican President has embarked on a complete change in another sector that may prove to be even more significant in world affairs. His declared aim is to normalise America's relations with Communist China.

This amounts to a reversal of his predecessors' policy, which in the long run represented a pointless attempt to put — of all countries — the most populous in the world in quarantine.

The President's strongly developed sense of political reality led him to realise immediately on assuming office that relations between Washington and Peking must be established on a fresh basis.

It has now come to light that Mr Nixon called on his adviser on security matters, Henry A. Kissinger, to investigate every possibility of improving relations with China in a memorandum dated February 1969.

Peking's present, positive response to intentions the President has harboured for so long is doubtless due to Mr Nixon's Vietnam policy. The upshot is a truly paradoxical state of affairs.

The latest US-Soviet agreement to continue the Salt talks with the inclusion of strategic offensive weapons has so far been played in a minor propaganda key in Moscow.

It would be wrong to conclude that the Soviet Union is not particularly interested in the talks. There are no signs of differences of opinion among the Soviet leaders or misgivings on the part of the military either.

Basically the publicity treatment Moscow is giving the topic is the same as that accorded to all major negotiations that take time and the outcome of which is uncertain.

Reports are as cursory as those issued during the preparatory stage prior to last year's treaty between Moscow and Bonn. Serious negotiations have always been given laconic treatment by the Kremlin.

There are also a number of optical considerations that make the Soviet leadership feel it opportune to play the talks down.

Moscow does not like to lay itself open to allegations by both friends and enemies that agreement between itself and Washington is more apparent on a number of topics than propaganda exchanges would lead the superficial observer to suspect.

In situations in which, for a number of reasons, full-scale commentaries appear inopportune Moscow occasionally resorts to reviews of foreign publications as a means of indirectly indicating its own

China, Uncle Sam's mistrustful protagonist, evidently believes that the President seriously intends to pull out of Vietnam, whereas a large section of US public opinion continues to doubt its veracity, as the demonstrations by anti-war groups in Washington have shown.

It will, of course, take some time before Washington can put into practice its new aim of establishing normal relations with mainland China. A large number of political and psychological obstacles must be cleared away before diplomatic relations are established and China enters the United Nations.

Not the least important of these stumbling-blocks is America's protectorate over Nationalist China. But the period during which China was more or less excluded from world affairs by the two superpowers is unquestionably drawing to a close.

The Washington-Moscow axis will, in the foreseeable future, be replaced by a triangular relationship between Peking, Washington and Moscow. What will be the significance of this new constellation for world affairs in general and peace in particular?

The relatively straightforward concept of a balance of power plus deterrent as a means of safeguarding the peace will no longer be applicable since a balance between three sides cannot be struck.

If all three powers are equally strong two of them can at any given moment combine to double the strength of the third.

If one of the three becomes so powerful as to be able to cross swords with both the others if need be the balance can easily be ended. All that is needed is for the weaker of the other two to join forces with the predominant power.

In comparison with the tug-of-war between two superpowers, the situation so far, the forthcoming three-sided rela-

tionship is unquestionably a precarious basis for keeping the peace.

The mechanical element of security, measurable in terms of megatons, no longer applies. Peace will be all the more dependent on political calculations.

For each of the three superpowers the nightmare possibility will be that of the two others joining forces. Forestalling this development will be the categorical imperative of the superpowers' foreign policy.

This foremost aim could turn out to be a fundamentally stabilising factor since each superpower would have to ensure that confrontation with one of the other two did not reach the stage where it was compelled to join forces with the third.

The third power could best forestall an entente between the first two by means of entertaining the closest and most

## Sadat's axe and Moscow

Moscow has yet to react openly to the changes in Egypt, including the ousting of a number of particularly pro-Soviet Ministers and officials.

Publicists in other socialist countries have, in comparison, left little doubt as to the dissatisfaction with which developments in Egypt are viewed in the Eastern Bloc.

As a great power involved in the Middle East both politically and militarily the Soviet Union was unable to wear its heart on its sleeve even though its anxiety must have been far more intense than that of its allies.

The Kremlin has not been inactive, though. President Podgorny has visited Egypt, paying Cairo what in terms of protocol was termed a non-official friendship visit.

## Moscow shows unexpected interest in progress of Salt talks

point of view by means of quoting the work under review.

*International Affairs*, an important foreign policy journal, recently contained reviews of books by Averell Harriman and physicist Ralph Lapp, both of whom dealt in detail with the Salt talks. The reviews left one in little doubt as to which opinions met with Soviet approval.

In a nutshell the upshot is that the Salt talks are the most important negotiations ever conducted between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Soviet readiness to include strategic offensive weapons among the topics for discussion, something the United States has long desired, is obviously motivated by developments in the United States.

From the Soviet point of view three factors are involved: —

1. Technical preparations for the deployment of cassette warheads, new submarine missiles, long-range bombers and anti-missile systems have made such progress that the Nixon administration will soon have to reach a decision.

2. Resistance to efforts to stem the tide of the arms race on the part of the

military and the armaments industry is on the increase.

3. Scientists, particularly physicists, not to mention a large section of American public opinion, are opposed to a new and even more expensive stage of the arms race and their number is on the increase.

This state of affairs has evidently decided Moscow to embark on a fresh attempt to aid the process of polarisation of opinion in the United States, the Soviet Union's own interest always remaining pre-eminent, of course.

The arms policy debate was obviously concluded in Moscow prior to the Party Congress. How else could the decision have been taken to plough so much money into civil projects, particularly agriculture?

In five years 129,000 million roubles are to be invested in civil projects, very little less than the sum total of similar investments from 1918 to 1969.

What is more, Leonid Brezhnev mentioned in his report the possibility of employing larger sections of the arms industry on civil projects should the international situation make this appear justifiable.

Heinz Lathe  
(Kleiner Nachrichten, 26 May 1971)

cordial relations with its... Coexistence with a built-in... ensuring neither extreme... extreme cordiality could ensue.

Even so there would remain the... tation of using an improvement... with the one as a means of... pressure to bear on the other... little-noticed television states... President Nixon last July pointed...

The President expressed... appointment at the Soviet Union... so recalcitrant regardless of the... overall situation. Thinking... continued: "A possible counter... would be to normalise relations... neighbouring opponent."

At the end of April the... outlined an altogether different... He talked in terms of the... the little reason for self-contentment, though... aiming at good relations with... Soviet Union and China and... relations between Moscow and the... also being in the interest of... position in Provincial Assembly elections... held in 1970 and 1971. Gains and losses... are almost balanced in the nine Federal... states.

On the whole, it can be said that the... party's decision to form a coalition with... Fritz von... the Social Democrats in the autumn of... 1969 has had no positive or adverse... effects on its fortunes.

The picture changes however when the... FDP's showing in the current round of... provincial elections is compared with the... figures four years ago — and it is this... yardstick that has always proved decisive... in the past.

Comparing the results of two con-... secutive provincial elections, it will be... found that the FDP had made considerable... losses in six Federal states and a... modest gain in three.

These figures and these figures alone... reveal what effects the FDP's swing to the... left — which began long before the... of the Aswan Dam in January, the party's... usual voters.

This trend will not be changed much by... Munich — not only as heads of state... in also as members of their... Bremen and Baden-Württemberg where... politbureaus and Party chairman... the FDP is relatively strong.

Walter Scheel's optimism is proverbial... in mind that the Soviet Union... But there seems little justification for a... primarily fear an upset of its... system of political and military... the Hesse FDP in Michelstadt. Walter... but rather a change in the... Schell, the party's Federal chairman... ideological substructure that... stated that the Free Democrats should get... potential Soviet influence on... just three to five per cent.

Drawing up the party's political balance... after the nine provincial elections cannot... of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt... be restricted to the bare figures alone.

On the negative side of the balance it... must be noted that the FDP is no longer... represented in the Provincial Assemblies... continued by the ousted Ali Sabry... visited Moscow almost immediately... wards.

President Sadat would now... have crushed this ideological bridge... He finds governmental ties with... ample.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 25 May)

## The German Tribune

Publisher: Friedrich Rahnke, Editor: Eberhard Wagner, Assistant Editor: Otto Heinz, Editor: Alexander... High language sub-editor: Gerd... Distribution Manager: Georgina... Friedrich Rahnke Verlag GmbH, 25... Aussicht, Hamburg 78. Tel.: 220 19... 02 14233. Bonn bureau: Konrad... 56 Adenauerstrasse, 53 Bonn. Tel.: 22... lex: 08 86366.

Advertising rates list No. 8 — Annual subscription DM 25. Printed by Köggers Buch- und Verlags... Hamburg-Sternstrasse. Distribution... USA by: MASS MAILINGS, Inc. 640... Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE... reprint are published in cooperation... editorial staff of leading newspapers... Federal Republic of Germany. They are... plate translations of the original text... way abridged nor editorially redacted.

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## POLITICS

## Free Democrats have no reason for joy or sorrow

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Taking stock of their position after the... nine Provincial Assembly elections... since 1969, Free Democrats will find... the little reason for self-contentment, though... equally little reason for moral resignation.

Compared with the Bundestag election, relations between Moscow and the... FDP has been able to maintain its... position in Provincial Assembly elections... held in 1970 and 1971. Gains and losses... are almost balanced in the nine Federal... states.

On the whole, it can be said that the... party's decision to form a coalition with... Fritz von... the Social Democrats in the autumn of... 1969 has had no positive or adverse... effects on its fortunes.

The picture changes however when the... FDP's showing in the current round of... provincial elections is compared with the... figures four years ago — and it is this... yardstick that has always proved decisive... in the past.

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(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 25 May)

## Karl-Hermann Flach accepts appointment of FDP secretary-general

Karl-Hermann Flach, deputy editor-in-chief of the *Frankfurter Rundschau* in Bonn that he is prepared to accept the new post of Secretary-General of the Free Democratic Party.

Flach will put himself forward for the position at the next FDP congress to be held in Freiburg at the end of October.

The new post was set up at the invitation of party chairman Walter Scheel who also proposed that the party executive should ask 41-year-old Karl-Hermann Flach whether he would be ready to take over the job.

On 24 May Walter Scheel and his deputy Hans-Dietrich Genscher discussed the matter with Karl Gerold, the publisher and editor-in-chief of the *Frankfurter Rundschau*, and Flach at a meeting in the Foreign Office.

An FDP communiqué issued on the afternoon reported, "After a long intensive conversation dealing in detail with political problems Herr Gerold stat-

## Position of the FDP after nine provincial elections

	Provincial Elections 1970/71	Bundestag Election 1969	Last Provincial Election	Swing from Bundestag Election	Last Provincial Election
Hamburg	7.1 %	6.3 %	6.8 %	+0.8	+0.3
Lower Saxony	4.4 %	5.6 %	6.9 %	-1.2	-2.5
North Rhine-Westphalia	5.5 %	5.4 %	7.4 %	+0.1	-1.9
Saar	4.4 %	6.7 %	8.3 %	-2.3	-3.9
Hesse	10.1 %	6.7 %	10.4 %	+3.4	-0.3
Bavaria	5.5 %	4.1 %	5.1 %	+1.4	+0.4
Berlin	8.4 %	-	7.1 %	-	+1.3
Rhineland Palatinate	5.9 %	6.3 %	8.3 %	-0.4	-2.4
Schleswig-Holstein	3.8 %	5.2 %	5.9 %	-1.4	-2.1

The FDP suffered its worst defeat in Schleswig-Holstein the election held there on 25 April this year but its effects cannot yet be gauged.

Despite its success in the provincial elections, the Bavarian branch of the FDP is not free from internal controversy.

Former Bavarian chairman Dietrich Bahner was voted out of his post before the election and now plays a leading role in the National Liberal Action, though without being able to move notable sections of the party to follow him.

But the actual controversy within the party is yet to begin. The bone of contention is the FDP's position on worker participation and private accumulation of capital wealth.

The 1969 local party congress in Augsburg broke up over the question of worker participation in company policies. The same fate threatened the congress held in Nuremberg in March 1971 where Minister of Agriculture Josef Ertl was elected Bavarian chairman with a huge majority over Georg Lenz, the left-wing candidate.

This congress postponed the decision on worker participation to a special party congress that was planned for the beginning of May but then put back to September.

There has been a swing to the left in Berlin since the recent party congress there. Left-wing party members take up all the positions on the local executive that is obviously controlled by Young Democrats who are accused by many Free Democrats in the city of being infected by Marxism. None of the Free Democrats sitting in Berlin's House of Deputies is represented on the new executive.

The old liberals, especially the Federal state's rural population, turned their back on the party as policy seemed to be determined more and more by Young Democrats living on the outskirts of Hamburg.

ed that he agreed to release Karl-Hermann Flach from his obligations as editor."

Flach will only take over the post if the FDP congress confirms his appointment. At first he will be offered a two-year contract. Free Democrat leaders see nothing standing in the way of his election.

Flach, born in 1929, comes from Königsberg in East Prussia, was in Mecklenburg when the Second World War ended and became a journalist in Schweinfurt where he joined the *Norddeutsche Zeitung*, the main organ of the Liberal Democratic Party.

In 1949 he fled to West Berlin, studied politics at the Otto Suhr Institute and worked as a journalist in Bonn from 1954 onwards.

From 1956 to 1959 Flach was deputy spokesman of the FDP in Bonn, from 1958 to 1959 head of the party's political department and from 1959 to 1962 business manager.

(DIE WELT, 25 May 1971)

(Photo: deal)

The North Rhine-Westphalian branch under Willi Weyer met with a crisis after the provincial elections in that Federal state. Discontented members there set up National Liberal Action. Three deputies in the Provincial Assembly left the FDP and endangered the existence of Heinz Kühn's SPD-FDP coalition. Now that the National Liberal wing has left, the local party is pursuing a left-of-centre course.

In the Rhineland Palatinate where the FDP has a more conservative face the

Continued on page 4

## Young Free Democrats demand new party programme

Instead of being the party of ownership, that is the party of the proprietors of the means of production, the FDP must once again become the party pressing for the freedom of the largest possible number of people," Young Democrats demanded at the recent congress in Leverkusen.

They demanded a new FDP which they could help to organise and they refused to be tied down to unconditional support of official Free Democrat policy.

The Young Democrats are lagging about two years behind the Young Socialists. The Young Socialists have already passed the stage of organising (spectacular) apprentices' congresses and (successful) debates on local affairs.

The Young Democrats have only just discovered the need for a progressive policy centred around reality. They now intend to draw up an overall plan for the social services and local government policy, work out a way to nationalise land and draft an apprentices' manifesto.

These future plans are being made by an organisation whose own position is not yet fixed. In a new draft manifesto the Young Democrats now want to try to reduce liberalism and socialism to a common denominator and thus remain progressive. The one particular difficulty is how to preserve their own liberal identity.

The Young Democrats are eager to expand their "two-way strategy" to all non-established organisations and yet they are forced to consider what Young Democrat leader Heinz Bremer called their fatal dependence on the FDP.

If they were to break with the FDP they would sink into the insignificance of basis groups. Former treasurer Buschkat stated, "If we lose the thirty thousand Marks subsidy from the FDP, we might just as well pack our bags."

The knowledge of this dependence on the FDP was the only source of controversy at the Leverkusen congress. The path towards forging an identity of its own is long and difficult. At present it seems as if the internal situation within the FDP has spread to the Young Democrats.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 24 May 1971)



## HOME AFFAIRS

## 10-year-old Amnesty has largest national membership

Are we living in a second age of enlightenment or in the midst of a new barbaric era? Our century provides examples supporting both views. Social awareness and extraordinary archaic brutality characterise the times in which we live.

The world's conscience had only just recovered from the millions of victims who suffered under Hitler when approximate figures first became known for the unparalleled bloodletting following the Communist revolution in Russia, especially under Stalinism.

But even today in East and West and on nearly all continents untold numbers of people are persecuted and imprisoned. Their only crime is that they are of a different political or religious conviction or that their skin is of a different colour. The list of countries suspected of keeping prisoners of this type is long, stretching from China to South Africa, Eastern Europe to South America and from Greece to Indonesia.

A new factor is that now the normally powerless protest of all well-meaning persons against dictatorial acts by State has been organised internationally for the first time in history into a neutral, private body that is now celebrating its tenth anniversary.

In 1961 Peter Benenson, a British lawyer who had defended political prisoners before the courts of many countries, set up a bureau to collect and publish information on political prisoners and try to help them.

Within a month more than one thousand people had turned up to support his scheme. Soon afterwards representatives of five countries set up a world-wide charity organisation called Amnesty International.

Amnesty International now has branches in 28 countries. Some thirty thousand members are concerned with the fate of 2,050 prisoners in about sixty countries.

The United Nations and the European Council has granted the organisation consultative status. Among its patrons are internationally famous people such as Yehudi Menuhin, Pablo Casals, Pablo Neruda, Salvador de Madrigal, Nobel Prize winners, high clergy and representatives of international organisations.

Among its backers in the Federal Republic are Alexander Mitscherlich, Niemöller, Provost Gruber, Erik Blumenfeld and Hilda Heinemann, the President's wife.

Since recently this country's branch has had the highest membership of all national branches, forcing the Swedish and

British sections into second and third place.

The West German branch was set up in Cologne in 1961 and soon spread throughout the whole of the Federal Republic. It now consists of some 350 groups of six to ten active members. Its headquarters in Hamburg provide the groups with the information they need. Amnesty International's lines of communication are excellent.

The groups were recently reorganised into 35 districts each surrounding a large city, replacing the nine regions into which they were previously organised.

Dirk Börner of Hamburg is the new senior spokesman of the organisation. Börner, 37, the head of firm of haulage contractors, has been an Amnesty member for six years. Before his election he was deputy spokesman and went on numerous foreign missions for the organisation.

Six hundred delegates from the Federal Republic and many foreign members attended the recent conference.

A resolution calling for an extension of the international statutes to cover prisoners who had used or advocated violence was rejected.

As in the past, only prisoners of conscience will be adopted. The only exception made to this condition will be for prisoners who are being tortured or have been sentenced to death.

The groups never tire of trying to find ways to achieve the release of their prisoners or at least make the conditions of their imprisonment better.

Written appeals are sent to govern-

ments, embassies, legal authorities and prominent people living in the countries involved.

The prisoners themselves are given as much help as possible through letters, parcels and the taking over of defence costs. The group often takes care of the prisoner's family as well as he is often the only breadwinner.

The group itself must raise the necessary money and, on top of this, send an annual sum of 300 Marks to the Hamburg headquarters.

With the help of donations the headquarters then sends at least 400 Marks per group to London to help finance the organisation's secretariat. In 1970 membership fees totalled 74,000 Marks and 200,000 Marks were sent to London.

Amnesty's work depends on donations though there has been no shortage of funds up to now. Siegfried Lenz for instance gave the organisation the three thousand Marks he received from a literary award. A North German insurance company regularly covers the costs of the monthly bulletin.

An application was recently made to include Amnesty in the list of non-profit-making organisations which receive a portion of the fines imposed by courts of law.

One great handicap to the work is the scarcely penetrable information barrier set up by Communist countries. Amnesty is not always able to find out the number of people in prison camps.

That is why the international secretariat is often unable to give each group the name of a prisoner from Eastern Europe. The large numbers of persecuted people in the German Democratic Republic are the concern of Scandinavian groups as their influence is the greatest.

At present 67 prisoners in the GDR have been adopted, 309 in Russia and 34 in Hungary. The London secretariat has cited three cases in the Federal Republic which are now being investigated.

R. Schulze-Reimppel  
(DIE WELT, 18 May 1971)

## Free Democrats have no joy or sorrow

Continued from page 3

shock of the provincial elections is still having its effects. Only three Free Democrats returned to the Provincial Assembly in Mainz. The party plans to challenge the results of the election and achieve a better distribution of seats. So far there has been no trouble within the party.

The Hesse branch of the FDP has had the best showing up to now. There is no split within the party, no notable internal clashes — and no election defeat. On the contrary the FDP in Hesse even exceeded Walter Scheel's dream limit of ten per cent.

The recent party congress in Michelstadt also revealed that extremist demands have no chance of being implemented in Hesse. A resolution from Frankfurt demanding land nationalisation

was rejected by 210 votes to 63. Seven members abstained.

But the question of private land ownership is still being dealt with by the Hesse FDP. A committee is now meeting to decide how the social obligations connected with land ownership can be more strongly emphasised, how speculation can be prevented and how expropriation procedure can be accelerated.

A whole series of explosive subjects such as worker participation, wealth formation and private land ownership will dominate this year's Federal party congress to be held in October.

Only after this congress will there be any indication of how great the chances of the FDP are for the 1973 election.

Peter Jochen Winters  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 19 May 1971)

## New marriage and family legislation

The three-year separation period as proof of marital breakdown will be demanded where one partner wants a divorce but the other refuses. A one-year period is envisaged if both partners want a divorce.

There is however a general clause to enable the annulment of unhappy marriages irrespective of separation periods.

The Bill states that economic reasons should not prove an obstacle to a divorce. But the hardship clause says that even failed marriages shall not be annulled if one of the partners would then suffer hardship of a non-material nature.

The controversial maintenance regulations contained in the first drafts of the Bill drawn up by the Ministry of Justice have been expanded in the government Bill and grant the divorced first wife priority over the second wife.

A divorced woman is now entitled to maintenance if she is unable to earn for reasons of age or sickness or because she has a child from the divorced marriage to bring up.

A clause in the marital law reform states that a married couple will in future be able to choose whatever surname they wish.

The new marital and family law will be supplemented this autumn with a Bill for a new law governing legal procedure in questions of marriage. Both laws will be passed by the Bundestag in this legislative period.

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 21 May 1971)

## Gerhard Jahn plans penal reform by 1973

DIE WELT

Minister of Justice Gerhard Jahn, Social Democrat, can be seen in professional men who make up the largest group in the Bundestag in Bonn. Justly one third, namely 173 of the 518 Bundestag members, are or were lawyers, economists, architects, freelance journalists, industrial managers and directors, leading economic and industrial officials in a particularly independent position, land-owners, farmers or self-employed businessmen or craftsmen.

Before the end of the year Jahn plans to submit a Cabinet Bill for the Bundestag's special commission or craftsmen.

The first draft for a Bill that the Bundestag is developing into a been completed at the Ministry of Justice. It will be discussed in the Bundestag. The SPD has more government and Federal state employees than the other parties.

Most of the academics are in the CDU/CSU parliamentary parties in the Bundestag. Over 144 of 253 members, well over half, have graduated from university or college. In the FDP about half are scholars, or to be precise twelve of 28 members. In the SPD about one third have studied at university or college. 85 members out of a total of 237.

The trend is clearly towards a house of representatives with further education qualifications. There are now 241 academics in the Bundestag. In the previous Bundestag there were only 221. The Federal Republic Government Officials Association has been able to counter accusations that the Bundestag is developing into a parliament of civil servants, with the thesis that it is becoming an *Akademiker-Parlament*.

These statistics, which were requested by the Munich lawyer Manfred Schmidt, himself a Bundestag member and a member of the Bundestag's special commission or craftsmen.

Gerhard Jahn realises that the liberal penal policy is not popular. Both the general public and modern punishment with its rehabilitation is also necessary in the interest of public security and prevention.

He points out that prisoners' life outside only encourages them to commit new crimes when he is released because he cannot settle down. Sentences up to now have not managed to reduce the number of criminals repeat offenders.

There is sure to be violent discussion on the proposals about prisons contained in the Bill as well as prisoners' parole, visiting regulations and pay.

The Bill proposed that all prisoners should be housed in open prisons where they are allowed to work outside under supervision and there is no reason to fear that they will escape or make use of the opportunity to commit further crimes.

Prisoners will also be paid more for work they do. At present they work for nothing. In future pay will be at least 10 per cent of the usual wage paid for the job in the neighbourhood of the prison. The Ministry of Justice estimates about 500 Marks a month will be paid.

From their pay prisoners will be able to pay a sum to help cover the cost of their imprisonment (about eight Marks per month to the Ministry) as well as to pay insurance and maintenance for their families.

The Ministry admits that implementing these proposals will involve considerable expense. That is why difficulties with negotiations with the Federal states are expected.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 8 May 1971)

(DIE WELT, 19 May 1971)

## Background and qualifications of Bundestag members

SONNTAGSBLATT

government employee, shows the following breakdown into political parties:

	CDU/CSU	SPD	FDP
Professional men	116	37	20
Government employees	78	84	3
White-collar workers in public service	11	17	1
White-collar workers	42	87	3
Miscellaneous	6	12	1

Comparatively speaking the FDP has the most professional men in its ranks. In the CDU/CSU as well they are the largest group. The SPD has more government and Federal state employees than the other parties.

Most of the academics are in the CDU/CSU parliamentary parties in the Bundestag. Over 144 of 253 members, well over half, have graduated from university or college. In the FDP about half are scholars, or to be precise twelve of 28 members. In the SPD about one third have studied at university or college. 85 members out of a total of 237.

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## Mornings only sessions for the Bundestag

The Bundestag is to reorganise its plenary sessions after Whitsun in order to improve its external image. In practice this will mean a change in the system where Wednesday and Friday meetings often drag on into the small hours of the morning.

Instead of the all-day meetings on Wednesdays and Fridays with a pitifully empty house after midday the new system will involve holding plenary meetings from Wednesday to Friday in the mornings.

For three reasons it is to be hoped that this new system will be blessed with success.

Firstly: A Bundestag where the plenary debates have the main function of presenting to the public one standpoint and the alternative standpoint presents itself better, technically speaking, in the morning.

Secondly: Even if this is in the main a piece of playacting the Bundestag needs its wings, that is to say a plenary meeting held, however sparsely it may be filled.

Thirdly: This is more likely to come about when sessions are kept short. Here, however, scepticism sets in.

There is a grave fear that the strict time limit which the Bundestag intends to impose will soon be punched full of holes by the members' urge to speak their mind about when sessions are kept short. Here, however, scepticism sets in.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 8 May 1971)

## Teeth sharpened to fight internal subversion

The Home Affairs Committee of the Bundestag has unanimously approved an amendment to Basic Law proposed by the government to give more and better protection against extremist and militaristic activities by aliens in the Federal Republic.

According to the amendment the central government would receive exclusive legislative authority over cooperative work between Bonn and the Federal states for the protection of the country against subversive activities by aliens, which might undermine this country's security or international relations.

In addition to this the central government would receive the authority to set up central offices to prepare measures for the protection of this country against such subversive activities.

The committee also unanimously approved an amendment to legislation for the protection of Basic Law which would specify the authority vested in Bonn following the amendment to Basic Law.

This concerns the collection and sifting of pieces of information, reports and other data that come in about the anti-constitutional activities of foreigners, which are not direct attacks on the constitutional order of the central government or the Federal states but undermine the internal security or the foreign policy affairs of the Federal Republic.

The competence of authorities whose work is to protect Basic Law will be considerably extended in order to help them carry out this work.

It is estimated that these measures will cost the country an extra 1,300,000 Marks from 1971 onwards. Extra expenditure by Federal states on this work has not yet been calculated.

(Das Parlament, 8 May 1971)

## Bundestag is proud of its efficient archives

Konrad Adenauer is the greatest — space-wise. His political works stretch for a length of nearly nine metres on the shelves, recorded in 107 volumes. Shelf-space of between three and four metres is taken up by Franz Josef Strauss with 49 files, Willy Brandt with 48 and Theodor Heuss with 40. Twenty five volumes have been collected together on General de Gaulle and 21 on Stalin, while Herbert Wehner and Walter Ulbricht tie with twenty.

Rainer Barzel with eleven, Kai-Uwe von Hassel with nine and Walter Scheel with seven volumes are part of the young guard in the archives. Dr Pesch is particularly proud of his rare editions. The oldest copy of a newspaper in the archive is the *Morgenblatt für die gebildeten Stände* (Morning news for the educated classes) of 1907. There is a complete collection of *The Times* of London from 1860 onwards. These and other rarities have mostly been bought from older archives.

It is Bundestag members themselves who mainly use this press collection to obtain this information for personal use, for work in committees and as preparation for foreign trips. Then come journalists looking for background information.

In addition to this the archives have provided many mature students with material for their doctorates. Eight thousand official visitors were welcomed at the archives during 1970. This figure does not include short visits so that the actual

number of visitors is probably three times as high.

For members of the Bundestag there is a special service. The Bundestag archives also take regional newspapers from the most diverse constituencies. Reports on meetings, election speeches and the like are photo-copied and given to the delegate in question. In this way he can keep in tune with the publications that concern him.

In connection with the press and information centre of the Bundestag a special job is carried out by the press monitoring department. Every morning the president of the Bundestag, the vice-presidents and the chairmen of the parliamentary parties are given press files containing important reports and comment from leading newspapers.

The personnel who carry out this work consist of members of the archives staff and the press centre. Every week a different staff take over so that as much objectivity as possible in the selection of material is achieved.

The lack of space that affects everyone working in the Bundestag also makes the work of press documentation difficult. The archives which are already situated in five different places has little room for expansion, and the keepers of the archives themselves have to share a small office.

Dr Pesch is hoping for a reorganisation which will presumably not be possible until the completion of the new Bundestag in some years' time.

(Das Parlament, 22 May 1971)



## ■ RADIO &amp; TELEVISION

## Mass media must strive more to become media of the masses

Conventional types of pure entertainment such as shows, quizzes and quiz-shows are uncompromisingly put forward as the only correct forms, especially by Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen (ZDF), this country's second television service.

As far as their structure and content are concerned, they are no more than the popular radio quizzes and shows of the fifties with a picture added. They are in no way specifically television programmes.

The basic form of quiz shows and the Peter Alexander-style musical shows is made up of a number of heterogeneous parts linked by a compere and resembles a revue programme, whose traditions go back to Vienna operetta, especially the second act of *Fledermaus* which is set at Prince Orlofsky's house and presents a number of ballet scenes with celebrities.

The fact that television shows are just filmed dramas, quizzes or interviews is a confirmation of McLuhan's theory that the new media are forced on the whole to take over the functions of the old media.

The new medium of television has enabled compères and quizmasters to become far more famous than most lit singers. Singers normally vary from programme to programme but the compères remain the same and the public is able to identify with them.

They only seem to be making television history, however. They think of themselves as the last great entertainers, they mistake short-term effects and believe that they really do have power over the masses.

But all the time they are merely figureheads of a giant entertainment apparatus, spokesmen of a culture industry that will abandon them as soon as viewer response declines.

With their ever-smiling clown's faces they spread the fiction of an intact world.

## Frankfurter Rundschau

Their gestures invite viewers to sample their wares. Their real function is to spread a rosy picture of everything, even though they may be really pleasant from time to time.

People are thus encouraged to identify themselves with them and are deceived at the same time. A television service that claims to solve all the problems of leisure time in the twinkling of an eye only provides a surrogate for human contacts.

There is a fixed distribution of roles between transmitter and receiver that is due not to technical reasons but reasons of domination.

This is however concealed as producers use "authentic" pictures and words to give the consumer the impression of actually being there, as Friedrich Knihl puts it.

They apparently make the consumers into eye-witnesses, they present reality to them and make them forget that they are isolated receivers of planned entertainment, education or information.

The suspicion that the reality served up in miniature form on the television screen may not be what it claims may linger in the viewer's subconscious.

That does not however lead to opposition but to a stubborn defence of what viewers feel they are being exposed to. Viewers mistake everything they see, the planned illusions, for the direct social reality that they are unable to witness.

As Theodor W. Adorno writes, "The threateningly cold world comes confidently towards him (the viewer) as if he were really part of it. He scorns himself in it. The lack of distance, the parody of fraternity and solidarity has certainly

helped the new medium to achieve its incredible popularity."

ARD, the first television channel, and Westdeutscher Rundfunk in particular, now tends to provide entertainment programmes that show reality instead of masking it.

Though this trend seems welcome at first glance, it could herald a new era of television entertainment that insures itself against criticism by integrating it into the programme and insures itself against the accusation of irrelevance by partially showing reality.

This type of information show began to achieve the character of a serial when *Groschenpiel* began in February with a programme devoted to equality.

The second programme in the series, devoted to fashion, revealed even more plainly the narrow limits of structure and content. The scanty sociological information is watered down by the prepared discussion of a synthetic television family and is made completely non-controversial and completely harmless by the show parts of the programme.

Viewers can think of themselves as informed without really being so. They can think of themselves as equal and fashion-conscious while still being subjected to the dictates of courtiers. *Groschenpiel* nips any attempt at enlightenment in the bud and replaces criticism by uncritical agreement.

It would be wrong to lay the failure of *Groschenpiel* at the doorstep of the new type of information show. Programmes could easily be compiled to link information and entertainment, awaken the viewer's consciousness, stimulate his desire to participate and also show him that not only television productions can be altered.

Hans Magnus Enzensberger states, "For the first time in history media allow mass participation in a social and socialised

productive process whose practical methods rest in the hands of the themselves. This use would be communications media, a title that so far wrongly borne, to this purpose.

"In their present form systems of television or films do not serve education but its prevention. They permit any relationship between emitter and receiver. To use language, they reduce feedback to a minimum possible."

While pointing to the possibilities of electronic media, Brecht is repeating a much-quoted demand made by Bertolt Brecht in *Radio Theory* of 1932.

"Radio must be transformed into a distribution system into a communications system," Brecht said, adding that this type of proposal would remain abstract at first as it could not be implemented under the present system.

As Director General Hamacher of the Südwestfunk states, there is equality before the camera and the phone.

That does not however mean that proposals are made in vain. They are in building up a new society. What now has to be done is to turn to the dictation between the present state media, especially television, and objective revolutionary potential.

That means that left-wing parties will have to think of what methods they can use to reach the masses on television. Intellectuals in the Federal Republic have nearly all been brought up in an elitist cultural system in which enlightenment does not figure as it is seen as the "primitive" masses.

Brecht on the other hand pointed out that there was no law of mass learning and amusement needed in the revolutionary process. There was no sudden wealth of the poor people of had to exist for ever.

The revolutionary bourgeois are founded by Lessing and Diderot to see any difference between enlightenment and enlightenment: "Pure must even about tragic objects, seems

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## CINEMA

## George Moore's latest film does justice to its material

It is only at first glance that George Moore's latest film *Lenz* can be said to belong to the fashionable run of social-romantic domestic films. A factor that could be said to tie it up with this trend is the exotic climate of his portrayal of tragedy, his detailed work and depiction of a genre, the aesthetic stylisation which is pushed to its limits and lastly the material.

George Büchner's fragmentary novella *Lenz* is the basis for it. But this too marks Moore off from the others who have worked out their material from books. They made discoveries in the pages of history books. Moore searched for his discoveries in a literary work.

*Lenz* is without doubt his best film to date. It is the most serious film he has

## Film awards

The Ministry of the Interior has awarded the films *Erste Liebe* (First Love) and *Lenz* the "Filmband in Gold" prize. The Deutscher Filmpreis for directing went to Michael Fengler and Rainer Werner Fassbinder for *Warum läuft Herr R. Amok?* (Why does Herr R. run the "primitive" masses?).

The third "Filmband in Gold" for directing was awarded to Volker Schlöndorff for *Der plötzliche Reichtum der armen Leute von Kombach* (The sudden wealth of the poor people of Kombach).

A "Filmband in Gold" prize for an up-and-coming director went to Horst Bleek for *Die Zelle* (The cell). Michael Verhoeven received an award for his script of *O.K.*

Awards for acting were presented to Hanna Schygulla for her parts in *Whity* and *Matthias Kneisl*, Karin Jacobsen for *Das Freudenhaus* (The bordello), Michael König for *Lenz* and the new actress Eva Mattes for her roles in *O.K.* and *Matthias Kneisl*. (DIE WELT, 14 May 1971)

made and the identification on the director with his work is at its strongest in this film.

This latest George Moore film takes on an appearance as alien and bizarre — although not so striking — as Werner Herzog's *Lebenszeichen*.

Two erratic blocks in our film landscape, two boulders are linked together in the mind and then not solely because of the fact that in each film the hero goes mad and the progress of the decay of the senses is the central theme and Nature as the antagonist of Mankind is the conqueror of Mankind in the end.

Apart from these and numerous other impulses and motivations that link the Herzog and Moore works the factors that make the two similar can be characterised as a great similarity in the disposition of the men who created them.

Werner Herzog had a literary model, a novella by Achim von Arnim set in nineteenth-century Marseille, which he transposed to Greece at the time of the German occupation.

The insanity of the central character is crystallised in the enigmatic speechlessness of things, noises, movements and gestures. It breaks out in boiling heat, under a cloudless sky, in a world of clear shapes day by day. In the next few moments and shadowlessness.

Albert Camus' myth of the absurd is closer to this irrationality — coming from

the brightness of the consciousness — than blurred German contemplation.

Büchner himself was of a critical nature, setting his realism against the idealism of Schiller and the obscurantism of late Romantic works. In *Lenz*, the Sturm und Drang dramatist, he recognised a spiritual ancestor, an impeded revolutionary who was stopped in his tracks.

But Büchner's only work of poetic prose did not turn out to be a historical novella and it is completely devoid of political allusions. *Lenz* is unlike his three plays. It became a prose work of poetic reflection complete in its pictorial and plastic aspects. It is a question directed at himself: what becomes of me if I imagine him as a contemporary?

Büchner had to flee from Darmstadt after being involved in a revolutionary conspiracy. Like him, *Lenz* was a refugee who sought his peace in looking at Nature in the parish of his friend Oberlin in a corner of Alsace that was far away from the rest of the world.

He still believes that he can combine his poetic programme of unrestrained realism with the Christian religion. He seeks solace in the comforting of both: that the world is, and evermore shall be, like the mountains, the oceans and the wind and that there is a blissfulness that rises above the tumult of life.

Consolations demand sacrifices. Büchner and *Lenz* both occupied themselves at great depth with Spinoza, and his philosophy has been a ferment of democratic rebellion in the history of German literature and religion.

Pantheism, which is at the bottom of realistic poetry, and the Christian religion, too, are sources of rest only if the facts are accepted.

What *Lenz* time and time again calls "Mitleid" (sympathy) and what torments him goes far beyond the realms of "Mitleiden" according to the way of the world, its necessities and the "that's the way it is" of it. To change, to be active, resistance. But where to be active, where to make changes following the disaster (like Büchner, who at the point of disillusionment, at precisely that point in time, turned his attention towards the case of *Lenz*)?

Withdrawal of the subject to his own subjectiveness, his retirement from society, history in prehistory (what else is Oberlin's remote parish?) and the search for the lost identity with Nature.

This emigration from active awareness into sought-after inactivity, a passive world, leads *Lenz* into the world of the mad, into madness. The sacrifice intellectus is not the outcome of it and the price which he must pay is insanity.

Continued from page 6

quite empty and undignified to the Diderot and Lessings if it added nothing to the audience's knowledge, and didactic elements, in artistic form of course, did not seem to disturb their amusement in any way. According to them it added depth to enlightenment."

The theory of enlightening enlightenment propagated here by Brecht must be gradually introduced into television. It must be remembered at the same time that truth depends essentially on the form of its presentation.

As Jean-Luc Godard says, "The cinema manufactures a lot of pictures just as imperialism itself manufactures a lot of pictures. So many pictures are shown that a person becomes completely lost. These pictures are senseless. We on the other



A scene from Moore's *Lenz* which sticks closely to the original Büchner novella (Photo: unipol)

Büchner's novella *Lenz* is a surgical operation on the history of religion, describing the catastrophe of a thought process that frees itself and of its attempts to give itself up, which resists and which nevertheless holds itself captive.

Whatever *Lenz* calls out to in the realms of Nature, whatever of Nature reaches up to him by way of faces, threats and *Angst* is the self-projection of an aimless protest that of necessity remains abstract and is driven off in metaphysics. Only concrete dialectics would escape these contradictions.

What Büchner fixed as a fractional part of his own consciousness in the figure of *Lenz* has not been developed beyond Büchner by George Moore. It has thus been crystallised as a turning point of spiritual and social history.

He has rather reverted back beyond Büchner in the direction of Romanticism predating Büchner's progressive recognition of the fact that bourgeois emancipation does not succeed of its own accord.

Writing about his film George Moore stated: "*Lenz* is a song of the Earth reflecting the growing alienation from Mankind in the young poet Jakob Michael Lenz, his friend Pastor Oberlin and the simple close-to-Nature people of the mountains... To my mind the film deals with time and the earth and the ways these directly affect human relationships and become the central point of them."

If we are to go along with this interpretation of the film that Moore himself has put on it then we cannot view the contemporary illustrations of America and revolutionary France which Moore has placed around his film like a protective surround as the signs of a break-out from *Lenz*' catastrophe, but as motifs and presages of advancing doom.

Then Oberlin and his backwoodsmen

hand must try to make fewer pictures in order to be able to control them better."

That means we must expose the ideological nature of confusing film sequences and close-ups of legs, breasts and backsides that television presents its viewers as well as advertisers' whiter-than-white smiles and the crooning of hit singers.

We must describe programmes that attack symptoms of our society less as phenomena of enlightenment than as phenomena of a *mise-en-scène*.

Finally, we must find ways for groups and individuals to produce their own films on their own subjects with calm photography, picture montage, revealing cuts and a sound track that does not conform to the film but questions it. The mass media may then gradually become the media of the masses.

Michael Buselmeyer  
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 15 May 1971)

become the inhabitants of some far-off Arcadia, at one with Nature and themselves; mostly quiet types, as silent and speechless as Nature which confronts the tormented *Lenz* and wrapped in the warm, diffuse light of contentment.

Then Oberlin's therapeutic pointer to the consolation offered by religion would just be a magical formula and *Lenz*, who does not bow to it, would be an intellectual who has fallen by the wayside, slanting against the laws of harmoniousness.

Then the George Moore film *Lenz* would be the opposite of the Georg Büchner novella *Lenz*, the tragedy of a failed attempt to return to identity with Nature which proves impossible, a vain search for lost naivety.

But it is not so easy to pinpoint the reactionary significance that Moore has given to his film. The fact that the film *Lenz* is fluorescent is probably due to the slavish way Moore has stuck to Büchner's original text.

Just how much the historical balance is subjugated to this and symbolist mythology comes to the fore is shown by certain motifs (such as Oberlin's helpless religiousness) since they themselves have become historical today.

Nevertheless Moore has done everything to romanticise Büchner's realism to the point of melodrama. Nature appears daemocratically distorted: the valley of human beings becomes a gorge full of wolves. Here, however, he comes up against the extremes of the pictorial possibilities of the film.

However precisely he tries to find pictorial equivalents for the heated sobriety of Büchner's language — and he succeeds in this convincingly at certain points — he still strays from the precise strength which governs Büchner's *Lenz*, backing the film with horrific organ music and becomes far too Expressionist at times.

The great aesthetic charm of this film is certainly moving and its fascination comes with the degree to which the director has submerged himself in his story.

For many frames *Lenz* is a masterpiece. Moore can see the topicality of "the *Lenz* case". There is the weariness and disgust with thought and the contradictions this involves, with society and the power it wields; the longing for unadulterated happiness, for intimacy, for forgiveness and the masochistic feeling of self-destructive decline and "dropping-out" corresponds to the current mood among many young people in our society.

In Moore's *Lenz* many people may recognise themselves. This would mean sinking to the same depths, passivity, a trip. The fashionable word for it is "affirmation".

Wolfram Schütte  
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 10 May 1971)

Duisburg was the scene of an attempt to set the guidelines and outlines of "subsidised cinema" when a weekend seminar was held there recently. Twelve films made in the Federal Republic were shown with funds provided by the North Rhine-Westphalian Minister of Education. None of these films had been able to find a distribution company prepared to back them.

Unless the 16mm film clubs are prepared to run these films there seems to be little likelihood of their seeing the light of day again.

The most competent of them undoubtedly was Werner Herzog's *Auch Zwerge haben klein angefangen* (Even dwarfs started in a small way).

Among the new films are Edgar Reitz' and Ulla Stöckl's *Geschichten vom Kübelkind* and George Moore's *Lenz*, which is based on a novella by Georg Büchner.

In between showings there were discussions and evaluations of these films and there was a clear climate of opinion that there should be "communal cinemas."

Among the ideas put forward was the suggestion that education policies should be written large; the aim should be to promote the arts and there should be clear boundaries marked between the new trends in visual art and tendencies in the cinema to date.

The dividing line here is quite clear. Audiences should not go to cinemas to be entertained, it is claimed, but they should go there to be made to think.

Films should not be consumer goods —

## 'Other cinema' films find it hard to find a home

they should make demands, it was suggested. This is a call that strikes home far more with the younger generation than with representatives of their fathers' and grandfathers' generations.

Since performances of films from "the other cinema," the underground, cannot be synchronised with conventional, commercial cinema because their content runs contradictory to each other it is unavoidable that all efforts to make the two come to terms and be identified with each other will fail. There seems little practical possibility of success.

In this country two cinema dialects have already developed. The clearer we are about this fact in our minds the clearer we will be about future developments in the cinema.

There was a clear expression of this fact in Duisburg where a non-profit-making film distribution company took a bow. This company will have commenced operations in Frankfurt on 1 May this year selling exclusively "das andere Kino."

As a starter it will have 150,000 Marks from funds provided by the "Kuratorium junger deutscher Film." An important nucleus of the company planning will be production of a catalogue of all films

available and the cinemas in this country that are prepared to show this type of film.

From among the ideas expressed, reflecting the thinking of the young filmmakers and their partners, we can see that the performances that Hilmar Hoffmann has developed for Frankfurt and for the commercial cinema have fallen on fruitful ground.

Simply from the point of view of cooperation with commercial cinemas ideas are vastly different. On the one hand the commercial cinemas take the point of view that they are quite capable of showing these art films and put their premises at the disposal of the general public if local authorities are prepared to give guarantees that they will cover the expenses. That is to say promises to pay for financial losses from the taxpayers' money.

Hilmar Hoffmann and his "working group", however, take the point of view that conventional cinemas have audiences that are used to their popular, traditional films and who are likely to be unprepared for this type of film, that is to say the people who visit a cinema to see conventional films will not go there to see these tricky films. They will not want to.

On the other hand art cinema specialists in films that do not have an appeal, but at least are able to pay their way will not be in a position to take "the other cinema" since progress with planning, such as that at the "Arsenal" — taken here to show a film and not as an exemplary case — cannot be carried out by the men who make art-film cinemas because they lack the necessary control and contacts.

At the talks with the proprietors of cinemas Hilmar Hoffmann had to say that he wanted to use the tax money that was once taken from cinemas in order to pay the tax to destroy the cinema are still in existence. Hilmar Hoffmann is responsible for this attitude. In a recent interview he stated in Frankfurt alone he wanted to set up an annual turnover of 500,000 M with his communal cinema.

He could not have realised that 3,400 cinemas that remain in this country only 55 manage to achieve such a turnover each year.

Nothing remained for Hoffmann to withdraw this hopelessly vain remark and set his sights much lower.

But he and his working group are resolute in their desire to come to an agreement on cooperation with proprietors and film distribution companies.

Ideas on subsidised cinema are being shaped day by day. In the next few months it will be possible to see where this lead.

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 21 April 1971)



## ■ EDUCATION

## National institute needed to sort out education problems

We have been hearing and reading for years that there must be more students. Now we read that we shall soon have an academic proletariat. There are even said to be too many elementary school teachers though there has always been talk of a teacher shortage until recently. There are also supposed to be too many lawyers and doctors. What is really true? What should we study?

Perplexed, pupils in the years leading up to the school-leaving certificate are asking this type of question. It is understandable that they want to have a secure career. But this security does not exist. Professor Josef Hiltpass, Professor of Psychology at Cologne, was asked these questions during his investigation into students' conditions up to the year 2000. He replied that he could not rule out the possibility of there being an army of unemployed graduates. Taking up Georg Picht's cry about the disastrous situation facing German education — made half a century ago — he demanded new measures in face of the possible overproduction of graduates and an excessive number of qualified school-leavers.

These steps should ensure that there will not be another type of educational disaster and mean that the commonplace talk about a misled educated generation should cease.

Between 1900 and 1960 the proportion of pupils in any one year who passed the *Abitur* school-leaving certificate remained almost constant at around five per cent.

## Lübecker Nachrichten

That was high enough to cover the need of academics in all subjects. But the Federal Republic has long lagged behind other States. Among Common Market countries only Italy is in a worse position. The unease felt by experts can therefore be understood.

The gap will not be made up in the foreseeable future by the increase of students in the past ten years. That educational boom that first started in 1960 caught the authorities responsible unprepared despite the fact that they had always called for expansion.

A spread of admission restrictions for some subjects at some universities was the result of the surprising increase of *Abitur*-holders to eleven per cent.

Professor Hiltpass says, "You don't need to be a prophet to see the threat of a total bar on admissions in future if the trend to study continues and the universities and colleges of further education are not expanded."

It is estimated that the proportion of *Abitur*-holders will triple in the forty years between 1960 and 2000. The greatest part of the increase will come in the years between 1970 and 1990 and 1984 or 1985 will probably be the absolute boom year.

The number of *Abitur*-holders will increase from the present figure of eighty thousand to at least 145,000 though it may rocket to 230,000 or even 330,000. How can that be worked out? Various investigations have shown that about fifteen per cent of any school year are capable of passing the traditional *Abitur* with two foreign languages, mathematics and science.

Considering accomplished and proposed reforms of high schools such as the specialisation opportunities drawn up in Saarbrücken, the faculty *Abitur*, the sixth-form college and innovations such as the comprehensive school, it would not be unrealistic to estimate that thirty per cent of a school year could matriculate.

And the student figures? The bulge is gradually spreading from the schools to the universities. The estimates of the Council of Arts and Science have been overtaken by reality. A decisive factor is the over-lengthy period of study. Students spend an average of almost six years at university before taking their final examinations. The student population would rapidly sink if the study period were cut to four or five years.

Medical and theology students tend to overrun their compulsory period of study less than other groups and come nearest to the six-year average. As far as the study period is concerned, physicists head the list with seven and a half years along with chemists and their seven years.

Pharmaceutical students have the shortest study period with three years. While agriculturalists study for five and a half years. Candidates for higher engineering positions study for anything up to seven years.

Thinking about the future, the doctor made him do a few exercises. There will be no spectacular increase in the number of students. There will be only a slight increase from 325,000 to 359,000.

But in the following ten years, the number of students is expected to increase to 650,000 students in 1986.

This is the absolute maximum. It is probably drop by about 100,000 by the year 2000. But here too there are more optimistic forecasts. The million level will have been reached by the mid-eighties.

These widely differing forecasts show the whole helplessness of education planning. Attempting to forecast the future is almost impossible. Nothing is known about new placements or new blood in the branches of education.

Professor Hiltpass states, "There is all the more precarious as many defects were corrected automatically. and students do not and cannot. The private lives of the workers' were also whether they are studying in the subject for a future career. They same age, travelled about the same dis- will be overproduction of graduates. tance to work and lived under similar branches."

At present there are 31 universities in the Federal Republic. Their restrictions show that their capacity is almost exhausted.

If the present university system admit all would-be students — the demand "Education is a civil right" he implemented to its logical end: the right to study and the right to work.

Continued on page 9

## Frankfurter Allgemeine

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## ■ MEDICINE

## Enforced idleness threatens the health of today's workers

## Hannoversche Allgemeine

but cannot stop his health deteriorating. Health is now threatened by a different type of strain than was once the case. It is no longer noise, dust or chemical gases that threaten it but a new form of working boredom where, as Dr. Nesswetha states, work involves a low level of activity.

People such as these controllers become dog-tired but they are kept awake artificially by their responsibility and prevented from day-dreaming. Those who have worked in automated concerns isolated from their colleagues have described their enforced idleness as mental torment.

Dr. Nesswetha carried out an experiment. The workers plagued by boredom were transferred back to a conventional position where they immediately regained their health.

Automation raises unusual questions. Can a person be forced to be idle? Is it right to reward idleness at work with a higher rate of pay than manual labour? Can a comfortable existence threaten a person's life?

Automation has freed work so much from physical effort that the concept of work has obviously been redefined. The old working ethos has been turned topsy-turvy. Today there are well-paid positions for which a lack of effort is an important qualification.

A well-known automation expert and boss of a fully automated factory admitted straight out, "For less qualified posts we need lazy people who like to take it easy."

A crow that spreads its wings in a different manner from others of its species is pursued by them and assailed. Perhaps the same sort of thing would happen to a monk who entered a dock-side bar.

Humans and animals react in the same way. Anyone who is in any way different immediately causes offence. This phenomenon was recently investigated in depth by psychologists and behavioural researchers.

Their studies revealed astonishing parallels between animal and human behavioural patterns. When an individual deviates from the norm of the group, he is not tolerated.

Many people take offence against deviations that are no fault of the person manifesting them though they do try to hide it in the main. They laugh about anyone with a limp, a squint, a speech impediment, a goitre or a hump back.

The established norm can vary wildly from area to area. In out of the way villages in Upper Bavaria where the water has a low iodine content goitres do not attract so much attention as in North Germany.

On the Adriatic a nudist would cause offence. On the other hand a clothed person would cause offence on the nudist beaches of Sylt.

The level of offence can range from a critical glance to lynch justice. Dr. Rudolf Bilz, the Mainz Professor of Psychology, differentiates between four grades:

- \* a simple turning of the head,
- \* a malicious smile or scornful laugh,
- \* verbal insults and abuse,
- \* actual aggression.

Although taking offence often ends in the persecution of unpopular minorities,

been spread over a wide area in the factory.

One large chemical concern has set up a department where inactive personnel can add some variety to their working day by playing table tennis or taking care of fish in an aquarium.

It would be ridiculous to attack automation or even reverse the trend. Only fools could seriously dispute the need for automation in various branches of industry. Whole branches owe their existence to electronics alone. And accident figures rapidly decline in automated factories.

But now we are beginning to see that the much-praised labour-saving side to it is of extremely doubtful advantage from a certain point onwards.

Workers in automated concerns are not threatened by overstrain now but by understrain. It is true that this affects mainly lower grades but the numbers involved are on the increase.

Numbers will continue to increase as technology becomes more advanced. Even programmers are threatened with redundancy because of automation.

Today highly-specialised work no longer demands as much experience, ability and hard work so that these gifts are threatened by atrophy.

But all people have a basic need to express their personality in the work they do. That is why employers now look for men where this need is not very pronounced perhaps for pathological reasons.

Automation clearly shows that industry is breeding its own type of worker whose qualities are often diametrically opposed to those of normal people.

Anyone wanting to rid society of these by-products of automation would have to demand the end of technology. Modern industrial work and automation in particular offer workers a better chance of compensating for their enforced idleness by providing more leisure time.

But there is no indication that the majority of "immobile" workers are taking advantage of their opportunities here. On the contrary, lack of exercise and boredom have already become a leisure time problem.

Heinrich Rieker  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 15 May 1971)

## Behavioural research investigates prejudice

It is viewed by research as a behavioural pattern that preserves a society.

Dr. Johannes Kneutgen of Siegburg explained this in a study he recently published. "Social order," he wrote, "is guaranteed by the fact that violations against it irrespective of what form they take, attract the attention of the populace and are punished."

It is often irrelevances such as long hair that arouse "normal" people. Dr. Kneutgen states, "People often interfere in things or actions that do not concern them on the pretext that they are serving society."

The differences in animal behaviour are often negligible. Dr. Kneutgen for example compares the reactions of motorists with those of migratory birds and other social animals.

"The oldest and simplest form of social coexistence is the anonymous crowd," he says and goes on to describe the emotions of a human crowd in a traffic queue waiting at a junction when a speedhog overtakes.

Dr. Kneutgen writes, "At first I hope that he has to stop at the junction for hours. If he manages to get out my anger increases even more. But I am unable to leave the queue and copy him and so stay where I am."

"The overtaking motorist is sure of attracting the attention of those driving according to the letter of the law as I can see from their angry glances."

"If the overtaking motorist is unlucky and cannot cut into the queue, I am filled with a sense of satisfaction. Other people in the queue seem to feel the same way as nobody thinks of allowing the renegade back into the queue. No one leaves any space between himself and the car in front. Although my rational half knows that my feelings are absurd, my emotional side approves."

Taking offence is closely linked with prejudice. Hamburg psychologist Attila Szabó found that it was more common among the lower than the upper classes.

"The more people have to put up with during the day, the more discontented they are with their life, the more prejudices they will have towards patterns of behaviour deviating from the norm," he claims.

This goes so far that anything unknown is automatically rejected. But there is a way of combatting this. Psychologists recommend exercises to increase mental flexibility.

Szabó explains, "One's own experience is often valued too highly. A thirty-year-old experience may only mean that a person has been doing something wrong for thirty years."

Dr. Kneutgen cites an example from the animal world. His male dingo hates a yellow boxer and vice-versa. Both live close to each other. Although the dingo is friendly to all other dogs and even lets them feed from his bowl, he always tries to attack the boxer. It may be of small consolation to Man, but it seems that even animals have prejudices.

Florian Rauberg/PAM

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 14 May 1971)



## ■ THE ECONOMY

## Payment in arrears for 20 years' boom

The further back we stand and look at the events surrounding the resignation of the Federal Finance Minister, Alex Möller, and the promotion of Professor Karl Schiller to be the "super-minister" for Economic Affairs and Finance, the clearer we see that these events have cut deep — not only for the Brandt/Scheel coalition government, but also for the Federal Republic as a whole. This could be the last attempt possible for a long-term programme of steering the ship of State and society into a new channel.

Meantime it must have become obvious to even the greatest optimists in the government camp that this cannot be brought about by a sharp change of course, but only by means of a process that takes a long time, happens gradually and only becomes very gradually effective and obvious.

What must happen? This can be answered in one sentence. The State, society and the people of this country must pay many high dues backdated over twenty years for the twenty years of economic boom and prosperity they have enjoyed. This is something that has never been asked of them before, or has at least been suppressed, as far as possible. This is intended as a statement of fact, not a reproach. Certainly the governments led by the CDU/CSU have used the drug of striving for large profits to the utmost. The result of this was a steep economic climb.

This brought gain to most, but certainly not all the people in this country. A few did very well for themselves out of it. The outcome of this is that today property and wealth are most unfairly distributed, not only to the detriment of large sections of the community, but also to the detriment of society and the State. We very quickly became accustomed to

the drug, especially those who were the first to try it and who experienced the quickest and most intense effect.

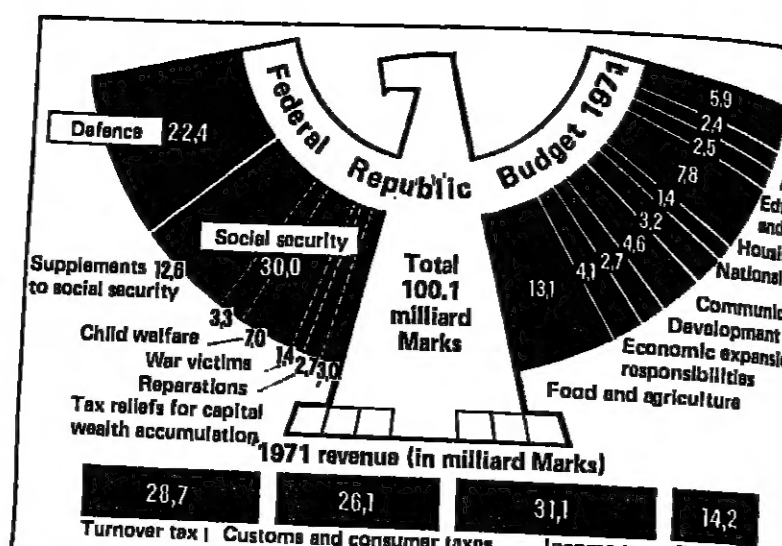
Profits must today be at a very high level if they are to be regarded as an incentive. With a fair degree of delay the drug has begun to take effect on workers and trade unions. Certainly for individuals the result was always slighter among the working classes and up till today many are sensing little or nothing of its effects. Numerically speaking, however, costs have become very high, despite this.

Both procedures are, as we have learnt to our cost in recent weeks, very difficult to hold in check and can turn into the strongest and most influential among us. The reason is that a contradiction arises that is very difficult to resolve. If the profits of industrialists in our free market economy are to be squeezed so hard that industrialists see no more point in enterprise, wage and salary earners will lose out. Not only will they not be able to have wage increases, their wage-packages will be endangered as will their jobs.

This unpleasant fact applies just as much to the State if it tries to grab too much in the way of taxes as to the workers and their trade unions if they try to grab too much in the way of wages and salaries.

On the other hand the State needs its money from the taxpayer and the wage and salary earner needs his pay to maintain a good standard of living.

This is a problem that could well take up the whole of a government's time. It is brought to a head in a climate of international inflation where there is a temptation for the employer and employee to be hand-in-glove with the former offering the latter all the pay he demands and paying for this by passing on the extra costs to the consumer in the form of higher prices.



But this is not the whole of the dilemma. In addition there are all those problems that have been neglected over the past twenty years in favour of private wealth and which have accumulated. The present government with its declared aim of carrying out social welfare reforms wanted to get to grips with these problems.

Of these the problems concerned with the protection of the environment can scarcely be postponed, if these can be classified as reforms. Similarly a great deal of the work that goes under the heading of educational reforms cannot be postponed.

Of all the real reforms that are necessary to secure a decent human standard of living for people in our modern industrial society there has been little said. The one thing that is common to all three spheres is that they cost an infinite amount of money.

Is the Bonn government with Professor Karl Schiller, the Superminister himself, in a position to create a platform of economic policies despite all the disappointments of the past eighteen months, permitting this government still to be a government of reform — perhaps not a government of reforms completed, but at least a government of reforms begun? This is the question that is to be answered in the next few weeks.

If the answer is in the affirmative this

## Schiller must decide shortly tax-increase question

question of finding sufficient tax money "for" 1971.

The situation looks quite different with regard to the budget in 1972. According to the financial plans for 1970-1974 that were approved last year, government expenditure should increase by 8.5 per cent compared with the debit account for 1971 to 108.6 milliard Marks, creating a finance account of 5.5 milliard Marks, which would be made up of 5.3 milliard Marks net credit raised and 200 million Marks in coinage receipts.

Meantime financial plans of this scope seem to be out of date already, largely because of demands of ministerial departments on the expenditure side. On the other hand it is too early to speak of a "hole" in financing, since the struggle to make expenditure requirements and revenue possibilities tally is still going on. Nevertheless there is good reason for maintaining that there is at present a "problem" amounting to about five thousand million Marks. When measured against the proposed budget of close on 109 milliard Marks this problem does not seem insurmountable, yet there should be no mistaking that additional expenditure requirements in the spheres of defence, transport and science are not easy to spirit away.

And even if at the end of a long, hard paring process there remains a hard core

of between two and three milliard Marks there will still be the question: how should this be raised — tax increases or higher government loans?

It is already just about certain that before this year is out the decision to increase the tax on fuel-oil will be taken. But it is just as certain that this tax increase from January 1972 will not serve to close any gaps in the government's budgeting plans.

The intention is to use the extra money levied exclusively for building major highways and for extending traffic facilities on a local basis. Since nobody can deny that greater efforts towards road-building need to be made it is not expected that there will be strong objections to this tax increase.

Thus the problem of the shortage of funds to meet government spending requirements is for the most part untouched and will remain so unless Karl Schiller severely limits even politically important ventures — with the exception of transport improvements.

So, if increased revenue is required it will be impossible to avoid increasing either value-added tax or consumer taxes, such as those on tobacco and brandy — or a combination of the two kinds of tax.

But this will depend upon whether the economic situation makes such increases possible.

## BUSINESS

## Chemicals industry today faces home-made crisis

Professor Carl Wurster, the Chairman of BASF's supervisory committee, took a clairvoyant look at the future in November last year and said: "In almost fifty years of professional life the number of difficult years I have experienced has outweighed the number of not-so-difficult years. That is the way it has always been, especially from the economic point of view and that is presumably the way it will always be."

His prognosis was right enough. News from the chemicals industry reads rather like the book of Job. One frightful report in so doing to strengthen it follows another.

These are the realities of the chemicals industry today — unpleasant, unpredictable. For as long as the present economic situation continues (this is something the government cannot be held responsible for) the chemicals industry cannot be held responsible for its predicament.

For already accused one CDU/CSU member of parliament, Bayer (Leverkusen) reported a drop of 37.6 per cent in profits and BASF bringing about a recession. From Ludwigshafen profits went down by 29.3 per cent.

BASF even sold half of its chemical plant — there is little time left for the subsidiary Phrux to Gelsenberg autumn 1973 (the next general shareholders' meeting) after closing down. Schiller now wields mighty powers in the ministry and because the public is pressing. His greatest power is the fact that if he fails and has to will bring the government crashing around his ears.

The man in the street might say with supreme indifference if he knew that they could pay the same dividends in 1970 as in the year before the world's largest chemicals concern, DuPont de Nemours in America announced a cutback in profits in the first quarter of 1971 from 1.93 dollars per share to 1.50 dollars.

In the Federal Republic, however, it was the taxman who had to bear the brunt of falling profits in the main. As a result of their poorer trading figures for last year the chemicals companies cost the State 628 million Marks in lost taxes.

How could it have come about that the chemicals industry in the Federal Republic, which was flat out for growth, could have got into such a mess that leading figures in the industry are fearing for dividends for the current year for the first time since the War?

Managers of chemicals companies put the blame on rising overheads, particularly by the explosive increases in wage bills which have reached a previously undreamt-of level of twenty per cent.

The second factor which they blame is the revaluation of the Mark in 1969, which the chemicals industry could not, they claim, cope with. But these are problems that other industrial branches of the economy have had to cope with.

Hoechst dyeworks let the cat out of the bag. An analysis was held of the development of the profits per share which had dropped from 31.15 to 19.45 and it was found that the effects of increased wages were by no means the major single factor in the lowered profits even though they had taken a toll with a minus of 8.88 Marks.

The greatest stumbling block was in the development with regard to prices which had put pressure on profits to the tune of 9.11 Marks. In addition to this there came the drop in profits of subsidiary companies which helped to cut back the profits per share by 0.29 Marks.

When the improvement to productivity as a result of rationalisation measures was balanced against the increase in personnel costs it can be seen that these

improvements, worth about 10.26 Marks were quite enough to neutralise the explosive increases in wages and salaries.

Nevertheless there has been no let-up in the drop in yield in the present situation. The chemicals industry has manoeuvred itself into a position of overproduction and has sought to escape from this by cutting prices. Last year the cutback in prices was considerable.

There are two mass-produced products that are gnawing at the profits of chemicals companies at the moment, namely chemical fibres and mass-produced plastics.

But not all companies are in the same boat where these products are concerned. AKZO in The Netherlands holds 47 per cent of the market and undoubtedly has the biggest share in turnover in chemical fibres. Nevertheless in comparison with Bayer and Hoechst whose fibres section comprises less than twenty per cent of their total output AKZO has escaped from the fray with a few cuts and bruises.

AKZO which has a subsidiary company, Enka Glanzstoff, based in Wuppertal, has assessed the state of the market better than its competitors.

The bulk of its production is in polyester yarn, whereas Hoechst for example has given much more importance to its production of polyester fibres which are not so profitable.

There are two factors that have caused the catastrophic situation in the produc-

## DIE ZEIT

tion of synthetic fibres. Firstly misjudging the market. Dr Hermann Zwick, the head of the fibres sales department at Hoechst said: "Last year the textile industry did not fulfil the high hopes that seemed justified as a result of the high growth rates in previous years."

Secondly there was the factor that capacities for production were increased far beyond the level justified by demand. Between 1960 and 1968 production capacities for chemical fibres in European firms increased by 542 per cent, in the United States by 318 per cent and in Japan by four hundred per cent.

Thus prices for polyester fibre last year went down by forty per cent in some cases. Vestan, for example, dropped from five Marks per kilogram to three Marks. It was only in the early months of this year that it was possible to push the price up again by ten per cent to 3 Marks 30 Pfennigs per kilo. Even that was not enough to help the chemical-fibre production plants out of the red.

Another problem is the size of the new plants. Ten or twelve years ago it would have been possible to make a profit from a factory with an annual output of six thousand tons. Today for a plant to be viable its annual output must be 40,000 tons in the case of yarn and 60,000 tons for fibres.

The consequence is that when a new factory goes into production there is a substantially greater supply on the market in a relatively short time. At best demand can only be expected to follow supply at a steady rate and not progress in leaps and bounds.

At the end of last year factories were on average running at about eighty per cent of their production capacity. There has not been a change in this figure to date. Yarn-producing plants are faced with prices that are applying pressure, but which have not yet stopped profits being

made. Fibre production is on the other hand running at only about two-third capacity and is a cause of actual losses to the companies.

The picture is not much different in the case of mass-produced plastics. In this sphere, too, production capacities have been created which, at the moment, lower profits to say the least, even if they do not actually put the companies in the red. The boundless optimism that was once expressed and the bright forecasts for the future have ceased to tally with the realities.

Lothar C. Arends, a director of Hoechst, admitted at the end of November last year: "The original rule-of-thumb which said that world consumption of plastics would double every five years no longer applies for the future. We are now reckoning on a threefold increase every ten years."

But these figures cannot hide the fact that originally estimated increases in the use of plastics have had to be halved.

This development is shown up very clearly in the case of PVC. Production capacities in the EEC increased in the five years from 1960 to 1965 by 781,000 tons to 1,265 million tons. In the next five years up to 1970 production capacities of PVC increased by a further 1,117 million tons to 2,382 million.

Prices went in the opposite direction. In 1955 one hundred kilos cost 223 Marks. By 1960 this was down to 166 Marks. In 1965 it had gone down further to 127 Marks. In 1968 the price actually slithered below the hundred Mark level and it is only in recent months that it has been possible to push it back to 105 Marks for one hundred kilograms.

There is no doubt that expansion in the Federal Republic chemicals industry was based on shares of the market, but ignored the question of viability of companies.

This policy, which was designed to win back markets, lost in the Second World War and the destruction of IG Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, had to lead to troubles if several unwanted developments came about.

Willi Hoerhens, acting committee member of Hoechst dyeworks, has enumerated four points which have added up and led to the great chemicals disaster:

\* Increasing costs in wage bills and raw materials.

\* Revaluation of the Mark in autumn 1969, the effects of which could not be passed on to the customer because the market was too competitive.

\* The limits of self-financing in the German chemicals industry which led to capital being raised at high interest rates.

\* Cuts in the growth rate of turnover as compared with predictions.

The question that company managers in our chemicals industry must now ask themselves is: Was it right to go all out for expansion in the face of so many indeterminate factors as was the case in the past eighteen years?

Was it right to raise so much capital at such high interest rates? The success of the previous years seemed to suggest they were right. According to Hoechst chief Karl Winnacker the chemicals industry escaped from the slumps of 1963 and 1967 with "nothing more than a black-eye". But now the four danger points are having a cumulative effect that makes chemicals face its first real crisis.

And another reproach levelled at managers in chemicals is that in order to protect their expansion rates they were all too ready to accept pay demands.

Only now when a cut in dividends for the current year seems unavoidable have they decided to take a tougher line.

Professor Hansen, Bayer's boss, said: "We cannot accept any more burdens. Wage increases of more than five per cent and another revaluation of the Mark would break the back of even the strongest workhorse."

Wolfgang Müller-Hoeseler  
(DIE ZEIT, 21 May 1971)

## Room for expansion in women's cosmetics

### Frankfurter Rundschau

The cosmetics industry, according to a leading Swiss manufacturer, foresees great possibilities of increasing sales on the Federal Republic cosmetics market in the next few years.

With women consumers in West Germany, especially those in the 25 to 35 age-group in the big cities, earning one thousand Marks per month on average there is a large group where sales could be expanded. But the teenage market forms a sizeable source of income with its demand for cosmetics and de luxe perfumes.

Toilet water, creams, powders, lipstick and all forms of make-up for women form an industrial output with which about 130 manufacturers vie for an annual turnover of 4,300 million Marks.

The industry offers about 12,000 to 15,000 items via chemists, perfume dealers and the cosmetics counters of major stores.

It is interesting to note that most cosmetics sales take place on Fridays and Saturdays.

With about two thousand new lines being introduced every year there is a complete change in the range of cosmetics every six years, according to the experts. This involves expenditure that the industry considers very high with the average woman keeping only about six preparations in her cosmetics repertoire rather than sixty.

Wage increases of more than fourteen per cent in 1970 and the constantly changing fashions of today are leading the cosmetics industry in the Federal Republic to believe that there are large increases in turnover in store.

The average expenditure per female person is 65 Marks. In Sweden it is already up to 120 Marks and in the United States of America as much as 190 Marks.

Only 35 per cent of women between the ages of fourteen and seventy in this country regularly use nail varnish. 8.4 per cent make up their eyes, only 33 per cent use face creams and 49 per cent lipsticks. In fact seven out of every hundred women in the Federal Republic bath only once a month!

No wonder that manufacturers are foretelling an expansion of the market for women. Men are a different story. There are 95 lines for men on sale and few of them are received with great acclaim.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 April 1971)

## Soap powders to 'come clean'

Interior Ministry officials are considering introducing legislation forcing washing-powder manufacturers to state the quantities of phosphates used in their products on the packets, following the demands to this effect made by people concerned with protection of the environment.

As State Secretary Doorn of the Ministry of the Interior in Bonn said, this measure affecting detergents and cleaning materials could if necessary be implemented by means of legislation, but it would also be possible to achieve the same end on a voluntary basis following negotiations with the industry.

In Herr Doorn's opinion the ruling would only be of any great use if it applies to all the constituents of the product, which would have to be stated on the packet.

(Handelsblott, 7 May 1971)



## AUTOMOBILES

### Battery-run Opel sets up speed record

STUTTGARTER  
ZEITUNG

Roughly 100,000 spectators were at the Hockenheim racetrack recently to see the second qualifying race for the motor-cycle world championships.

It was hot, noisy and smelt of racing fuel, the mixture that saw Italian ace Agostini, or Agonazionale, as they call him at home, through to two wins again.

The following morning, a Monday, the air was a good deal better but it was a long haul through mountains of empty bottles, tin cans and waste paper to witness another event that might be far more epoch-making for the future of motoring than the world championship heats the day before.

Since, however, it was a purely scientific test the burning heaps of garbage hid a mere two dozen spectators from sight. Yet the performance they saw included several world records.

The record-breaker may not have been the hottest of hot rods but it is still a world-beater. It was an electric Opel 1900 GT designed by Dr Georg von Opel in collaboration with Bosch, Continental and Varta, manufacturers of electrical components, tyres and batteries respectively.

The aim behind the test was to prove that enormous motoring performances can be achieved even without conventional combustion engines. They were.

On the first day the battery-driven Opel broke four world records, including among its bag of record 115 kilometres an hour over a measured kilometre from a standing start (72 mph) and 188.86 kilometres an hour (118 mph) over a measured kilometre on the track.



(Photo: AP)

Twenty years ago sporting ambition motivated Georg von Opel's construction of a world-record racer. His latest battery-powered GT is intended to aid development in automobile construction.

The battery-powered model is slightly heavier than the conventional 1900 GT. It is not only a matter of the batteries in the back but also of an additional fan motor to cool the electric propulsion unit and an electric vacuum pump to work the servo brakes.

The extra-weight overall is 290 kilograms (638lb) but the weight distribution (690kg in front and 840kg at the rear) is little short of ideal.

Suspension had, of course, to be strengthened, since the batteries alone weigh 570 kilograms (1254lb). No fewer than 280 standard nickel-cadmium aero batteries with a power of 360 volts and a life-span of five hours were needed to set up the world records.

The power is used by twin mechanically coupled Bosch DC motors that will yet, it is hoped, reach a speed of 240

kilometres an hour (150 mph). They generate roughly 120 DIN horse power.

The first day's electric racing at Hockenheim failed to produce the desired 150 miles an hour but the way in which the trial vehicle set up its records noiselessly and without emitting the all-powerful smell that dominates racetracks all over the world was nothing if not impressive.

Various domestic manufacturers have already made great strides in environmental protection by developing electric-powered buses for urban routes.

Hockenheim went a step further improving that speed is not a matter of petrol. Admittedly the batteries needed weigh too much to make electric racing a practical proposition but research on this aspect of the problem is pressing ahead both in this country and abroad.

Electric power is entirely unsuitable for motor racing fans, though, says Herr Klenk, press officer with Continental. "It makes no noise and doesn't smell," he noted.

Heinz Wibel  
(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 19 May 1971)

## Electric cars will be in service by 1980

The spectacular success achieved by an electric-powered sports car at Hockenheim is a long way from justifying optimistic claims that electric cars are past their teething troubles. The following article, written by an engineer, Professor Euler, indicates that it nonetheless stands a fair chance of being in use in urban traffic by the end of this decade.

accelerate at a rate of a metre and a half which a great deal of engineering and design ingenuity is being spent, not to mention considerable sums of hard cash. It is not only the car itself but the infrastructure we now associate with the word motor car is designed principally for swift and sporting inter-city travel on roads specially built for the purpose.

Yet most of the time a car spends on the roads is on commuter jaunts of between ten and a hundred kilometres a day. Most delivery vans cover a mere fifty (often only thirty) kilometres a day too, usually in town, at speeds of fifty kilometres an hour at most and stopping and going at regular intervals.

Even if records may be set up today's battery-powered car is not an autobahn speedster either. Tests have shown, though, that battery-powered vans are faster than conventionally-powered vans in Hamburg city traffic. And there are still thousands of electric milk-flats and green-grocers vans in daily use in England.

The first battery-run bus is now operating on normal town routes in Koblenz. It

per second. They have a range of at least thirty miles too.

The batteries need less servicing and last far longer. Modern management and manufacturing methods make it possible to manufacture small runs of a vehicle at a reasonable price.

Last but not least the powers that be are at long last beginning to think not only in terms of the amount of money they can raise in taxation but also of the health of the tax-payers.

Electric cars are on show at every motor show. They are usually minis, as ugly as sin and with little in the way of prospects. Often enough the claimed price and speed are quite unrealistic.

In addition to projects of this kind, though, there are serious projects on a joint development by MAN, the commercial vehicle manufacturers, Bosch, the electrical component firm, Rheinisch-Westfälische Elektrizitätswerk and Varta, the battery manufacturers.

Last February Bölkow, a member of the Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm aerospace consortium, unveiled a delivery van

developed in conjunction with Bosch, RWE and Varta. It is, indeed, the first self-supporting symbol ever to be designed specially for low power.

The commercial vehicles are all powered by the latest in lead batteries, which are likely for some time to come to be the field. Other batteries have undergone trials but have yet to get over their teething troubles.

Basically there are only two types of battery that stand a chance of coming into both and both have moved into the development stage but both have such grave problems that the first bound to be powered by lead batteries.

This, of course, limits their use. Swift changes of battery in a matter of minutes are possible but the spare is then needed and costs money.

In collaboration with Bosch and Mercedes have accordingly developed a hybrid omnibus that is battery-powered in town but uses a diesel engine in the suburbs, the diesel engine recharging the batteries.

It cannot as yet be said which will prove the more successful but it is ever happens battery-powered vehicles exhaust-free and quiet. They will be the only motor vehicles allowed into city centres of the future.

(Handelsblatt, 18 May 1971)

## Pop cars are safer, ADAC maintains

Pop-coloured cars as preferred by young people may well be the rule rather than the exception. In Munich, the country's largest motor organisation, has developed a pop-based safety colour scheme which cannot be described as other than ideal.

An ideal combination, ADAC maintains, is a white front end with a large red spot on the bonnet, brilliant sides and a bright red rear end as a contrast colour.

The latest in research results indicate that one safety colour is enough. Colour is most effective when it stands out from its surroundings. Landscape colours change the eye ought to be two- or multi-toned.

Trial runs using two Volkswagen beetles coloured according to standard vehicles for comparison purposes prove that even in dense traffic other motorists keep a greater distance from gaily-coloured cars than in off-the-mill tones.

ADAC accordingly recommends motorists who would like to drive to jazz up their car's colour. Older vehicles that could do with a respray present no problem.

On the autobahn pop beetles are distinguished at a far greater distance than cars sprayed in one safety colour. Drivers also feel safer.

If a respray is too expensive, it can be done with contact paint coated in this way can continue to good service for many years.

Buyers of new cars might hesitate to buy safety colours, particularly easy in the case of RS models as they usually have black bonnets and grilles.

The colours to go for are orange and pillar-box red.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 22 April)

# Guess who's got more 747s than any other airline?



Right the first time. Pan Am.

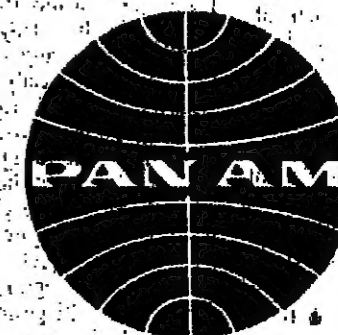
Pan Am 747s are now flying across the Atlantic to the U.S.A. From the U.S.A. to the Caribbean. And to the Middle Pacific, the South Pacific and the Orient.

Wherever you go on our 747, it won't add a penny to your fare.

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## WOMAN'S WORLD

## Women meet in Gummersbach to discuss 'the woman question'

Women who attend a convention at Gummersbach to discuss the antiquated image that their sex has, have come up with a diagnosis. What married men are as yet unaware of is the cure. The disease could be named "the woman question".

Lore Breuer who headed the convention dealt with the question of careers for married women. Her speech was concerned with the social-political theme of the emancipation of women. A third of the invitations were sent out to men. The result was that the forty women who attended the convention found no support or point of common interest shown by representatives from the opposite sex.

Many who attended agreed that the theme applied not only to fathers of families but also to businessmen, administrative executives and politicians.

For example, in 1969 there were in the Federal Republic 28.9 million men and 31.8 million women, of whom 15.2 million were married. A third of the working population is female, 9.6 million and of this number more than half of them, 64.2 per cent, were married working women.

Of the married women who worked a third were engaged in a profession of some kind. 2.4 million mothers, every fourth among the professional women, had one child under 15. As many as 98 per cent of the women who gave up career and financial independence were between the ages of 18 and 30. Most of them gave all up except being a housewife after the birth of their first child.

At the Gummersbach convention the well known demands for women following a career were reiterated. The convention demanded measures that would enable women to re-commence their careers after three years after the birth of each child, or at the most six years.

These demands are:

- \*Improvement of the social infrastructure and the establishment of better or more cribs and kindergartens, schools open all day and school canteens.
- \*Improved possibilities for part-time work.
- \*Establishment of sliding scale working hours.
- \*Further education for professional people.
- \*An improved network of information and contact centres.

Ulla Galm did much to make the convention provocative. She said: "I would like to make two proposals for

splitting the working day in the future. The utopian one formulated by American Ashley Montague in 1953 and the one already practised, communal living among young people. The Montague proposal lays down that every unmarried person should work only eight hours a day and every married person should work only four, thus bringing about full equality between men and women."

In the communal living centres for the young everyone has a job and must one day a week do the home chores. If five couples live together in this way eight persons can, turn and turnabouts, be at work while two remain at home to do the house work and look after the children.

The basic idea that came out of these discussions was that the division of labour between career and family must be reorganised as it affects man and wife.

The day is fast approaching when the working day is shortened on the one hand and, on the other, sliding working hours are introduced. It follows that in the not too distant future, then, parents would work say, one of them from seven in the morning until two in the afternoon, and then the other partner from two until nine at night. The advantages for society, the economy, parents and children, are, according to Ulla Galm:

\*An answer to a society brought up without the due care and attention of the father, equality of work within the home and outside, facilities for further career training.

\*For the man release from the eternal burden of being the breadwinner and it would allow him more time with the children.

\*For the woman fewer demands and a sharing of burdens, freedom from the routine of housework, economic independence and facilities for career training.

\*The child would have two parents and would be released from the close mother ties.

Men who supposedly prefer to laugh rather than go along with female emancipation risk more than isolation from the family.

Karin von Behr  
(DIE WELT, 18 May 1971)

## Women adviser

Hannelore Winter, 39, a housewife from Düsseldorf earning 40,000 Marks annually, will be sitting next to Hermann Josef Abs, 69, and Ernst von Siemens, 68, advising the heads of the Deutsche Bank.

She is the first female stockholder to be elected to the supervisory committee in the Bank's 101 years of existence.

She was elected not only because she asked "most penetrating questions" at the last general meeting last year in Frankfurt, but also because 25 per cent of the share capital and a third of all current accounts opened in the Bank are held by women.

(WELT am SONNTAG, 16 May 1971)

## Fathers of illegitimate children unite

force on 1 July 1971. By the new law maintenance has been increased. Although the fathers have no rights as regards their children born out of wedlock they are forced to pay maintenance each month at the following rates:

\*For a child until he or she is six 108 Marks.

\*For children from six to twelve 132 Marks.

\*For children aged from twelve to eighteen 156 Marks.

A further clause allows juvenile care officers to increase these basic payments as much as seventy per cent depending on the father's earnings.

The father's association has produced some agonising examples of payments that would have to be made.

Case number one: A father who earns 1,400 Marks a month must fork out 234 Marks for his 14-year-old illegitimate child, without any consideration of the fact that he already has two legitimate children to provide for.

Case number two: A Munich worker earning 900 Marks a month, father of two children born within wedlock, must pay 192 Marks for the child he fathered out of wedlock despite the fact that his earnings only just about allow him to provide for his legitimate children.

"Coddling illegitimate children by the lawmakers," according to Hans-Jürgen Grossmann, head of the Hamburg branch of the fathers' association, "is a success

for the morally devious attitudes common in our Amazon-dominated State."

Officials of the fathers' association claim that they have achieved some success with government and lawmakers in presenting their case for the rights of the legitimate child and the legitimate family.

Wolfgang Rittich sees a ray of hope for better consideration in a recent ruling of the Bavarian Justice Minister who has laid down that when fathers of illegitimate children have to pay an increase in the maintenance for their illegitimate children they will not have to pay the ten to twenty Marks that have always been charged in the past.

However, the Federal Ministry of Justice has not yet made it possible for fathers of illegitimate children to have these children taken into consideration along with their legitimate children in their tax assessments. Wolfgang Rittich comments: "This has not been considered yet, allegedly because the time is not yet ripe for it."

The fathers' association pins most of its hopes on a plea that is being made in the near future to the Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe. But Ekkehard Schumann, law professor from Regensburg, has drawn up a paper examining the proposal that illegitimate children should have the same rights and considerations as legitimate children and comments, "that would be too much of a good thing."

Until a ruling comes from the Karlsruhe court on their demands Wolfgang Rittich and his colleagues are devoting their energies to combatting the claims of a neighbouring association, the association of unmarried mothers. Martin Virochow  
(WELT am SONNTAG, 16 May 1971)



Mathilde Karl  
(Photo: Sam)

## Woman head CID in Munich

The head of Munich West police does not wear a uniform. She has no small arms training. She has issued instructions that flowers are to be placed on the head of the criminal police hat.

For the first time in the history of Munich's police a woman has been appointed head of a department, an unprecedented honour.

Mathilde Karl refused to be photographed for the press as was usual on occasions with a mirror, lipstick, and her hair done in a special fashion. Her official photographs show her in austere mother-type.

Mathilde Karl, 55 and unmarried, who takes her football seriously has little patience with the idea of shapely shins, sportswear and thighs taking pot shots at the public transport. She does not like to have already reached a level of proficiency that is not to be sneezed at.

For all to see a continuous process of anthropological reorientation in which women are being granted greater freedom in progress.

Yet in official women's sporting circles the Ganzheitsmethode and visions of a harmonious personality still reign supreme. In sport women are no further than their grandmothers were, the apple of a man's eye and a graceful guardian of house and home.

No matter how much women may enjoy their football the men's line of argument is inexorable. They are not prepared to countenance an inroad by women into a typically male sphere of activity.

Whether the sight of women chasing after a football is an aesthetic one or not is neither here nor there. What matters is that it is the men who decide what women are to be allowed to do.

"Women's image," says Konrad Pachen, professor of physical education at

(DIE ZEIT, 7 May 1971)

## SPORT

## Female soccer players move from strength to strength

## DIE WELT

I've won. Hot pants are now worn with football boots. For years women are prohibited by rules and regulations from officially playing football. For the first time women's football has now and the blessing of the Football Association (DFB).

1-0 for the ladies but most men feel that they were off-side, as it were, and they are far from happy about the idea.

Football is considered to be a sport for men, a sport that sorts out the men from the boys. It always has been. And the men took good care to ensure that a tough competitive discipline was not delegated to the level of harmless entertainment.

No one minded women having a go for a joke but the men were certainly not thinking in terms of full emancipation of women in football boots.

In a sport in which men claimed the sole right to serious activity by the "weaker hoven" and has issued instructions that flowers are to be placed on the head of the criminal police hat.

Were they to allow a serious sport for women? Many men who felt football to be strictly for men preserve promptly responded with prejudice worthy of their Wilhelmian forebears.

Football, they claimed, did not suit women. Homerian laughter always having improved a first-rate weapon in the battle of the sexes the stock in trade of honky occasions with a mirror, lipstick, and her hair done in a special fashion.

Aphrodite on the football pitch? Most men take a dim view of the idea. Even in England, the home of football, the fan who takes his football seriously has little patience with the idea of shapely shins, sportswear and thighs taking pot shots at the public transport.

Yet England's women footballers have already reached a level of proficiency that is not to be sneezed at.

For all to see a continuous process of anthropological reorientation in which women are being granted greater freedom in progress.

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Whether the sight of women chasing after a football is an aesthetic one or not is neither here nor there. What matters is that it is the men who decide what women are to be allowed to do.

"Women's image," says Konrad Pachen, professor of physical education at

Hamburg, "is made by men, and there can be no doubt that a man is not necessarily going to be all too keen on the idea of seeing the woman he loves disporting about the football field."

The inertia that characterises the historical development of sport for women is chronic, and it is largely because men is defending a domain that he can pretty well claim as his own by virtue of more powerful muscles.

Men's records, unattainable by women, are felt by many to be proof positive of the fact that women's sport is second-rate.

Despite the progress that has been achieved women's sport on an organised basis is still hidebound when it comes to gaining fresh ground from the men. The Judo Association is a case in point.

Until the beginning of last year women were only allowed to practise judo standing up. The reason given was the same old story. Judo on the mat was both unhealthy and aesthetically for women.

Wiebke Miebach, women's officer of the Judo Association, was not happy with this state of affairs. "You might as well ban women from clearing more than five metres in the long jump," she says.

"Gymnastics for Girls", published in 1885, does indeed comment that "Free jumping for girls is something to be practised with care. It is ample for the girls to learn how to clear fifty centimetres in the high-jump and it is equally inadvisable to allow them to clear more than a metre twenty in the long-jump."

Wiebke Miebach won her struggle. Since 1970 women judokas have officially been allowed to fight it out on the mat. "The men accept us now," she says. "They will have realised that it is no longer enough just to say that the sight of women engaging in a particular sporting discipline is unattractive."

As a social phenomenon sport nowadays has a role to fill that could hardly have been anticipated and just as society is changing rapidly and subject to strain and stress so is organised sport - and many of the old-timers, tried, trusted and still in office, are no longer in touch.

Sport for women is doubtless top of the list of topics the old-timers fail to grasp. The hoary clichés of times long since past are still very much in evidence.

The most serious misunderstanding is

## Kiel sailing Olympics to be filmed for general showing

The sailing events of the Munich 1972 Olympics being held in Kiel are being filmed so as to reach as large an audience as possible. It is planned to film all the events and show the film publicly free of charge in Kiel City Centre.

Copies of the film will also be sent to Munich where the main events of the olympics will take place.

(DIE WELT, 5 May 1971)



Female soccer players in action

(Photo: Otto Röllner)

to presume that women are not interested in competitive sport but merely in graceful movement, a doctrine that condemns women to a sporting life of gymnastics and dancing.

The truth is that today more than ever competition and contest are the principal characteristics of sport and physical training for both sexes.

On 15 May women in this country entered for 300 and 400 metres hurdles events for the first time ever (at a meeting held by Bonn Sports Club). The races were intended as a trial and competitors filled in questionnaires for Cologne Sports Academy. Their answers are to be evaluated so as to come to a decision as to whether the distances are suitable as a new discipline for women.

This test is unquestionably a decisive step on the road to allowing women to have a say in their own development in sport.

Last year the number of women members of sports clubs and associations affiliated to the Federal Republic Sports League (DSB) increased twice as fast as the number of men, by 9.8 as opposed to 4.9 per cent.

At club and association level, though, women are allowed little say in the running of affairs. The women's sport committee of the DSB aims to gain equality.

"Women," says Annemarie Griesinger, deputy chairman of the committee, "are to blow fresh wind in the sails of club officials. Men are going to have to think again."

In football in particular they are finding it hard to do so. The aesthetic angle may be irrelevant but what about the health hazard, many rear-guard fighters still ask.

In Czechoslovakia, where football suffragettes were tolerated at a far earlier stage than, for instance, in this country, it was decided to get to the bottom of the problem.

Nearly a hundred doctors spent roughly three years examining sporting disciplines such as football and ice hockey that are supposed to represent a danger to women's health. The conclusion they reached was nothing if not surprising.

Football and even ice hockey were found to be sports decidedly suitable for

women and certainly not a jot more dangerous than typical women's team games such as volleyball, hockey, basketball and handball.

The Czechs even went a step further and pointed out that football and ice hockey were among the most popular sporting disciplines in the country and had to be taught at schools.

The teaching profession, they continued, is unquestionably a woman's domain, and a games mistress who has no idea about football can hardly be expected to do particularly well in the range of sporting activities she covers.

Football and ice hockey have since been obligatory subjects for women students at departments of physical education at all Czech universities and training colleges.

Forty per cent of the students at Prague University of Physical Education, where full-time games masters and mistresses are trained, are women and they too have to do football theory and practice, just like the men.

The demure gymnastics activities of women at the turn of the century are understandable in the light of the view of the female sex then current. They no longer apply.

One must admit that in continuous comparison women's football does not come off quite so well as the established variety but then again, *vive la différence!*

Gerhard Seehase  
(DIE WELT, 15 May 1971)

## DDR to send only 2,000 visitors to Munich Olympics

The East Berlin authorities are only allowing 2,000 spectators to visit the Munich Olympics next year.

In March this year the organising committee of the Olympics issued a statement to the effect that the GDR had not taken up its total allocation of seats.

Visitors from the GDR will be accommodated at Kiefernfelden and Oberaudorf both near Munich.

(DIE WELT, 18 May 1971)

Albania	SA 0.05	Colombia	col. 1-	Formosa	NT 5-	Indonesia	Rp. 15-	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15-	Sudan	PT 5-
Angola	DA 0.50	Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30-	France	FF 0.50	Iran	RI 10-	Malaysia	M. 0.40	Peru	P. 0.40	Syria	S. 0.50
Argentina	Esc. 1-	Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 1-	Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30-	Iraq	50 file	Mali	PM 0.50	Philippines	P. phil. 0.80	Tanzania	T. 0.25
Australia	\$ m 10 c	Costa Rica	C 0.85	Gambia	DM 1-	Ireland	11 d	Morocco	DM 1.50	Poland	Zl. 0.50	Thailand	B 3-
Austria	S 3-	Cuba	F 0.13	Germany	DM 1-	Israel	11 d	Mozambique	Esc. 1-	Portugal	Esc. 1-	Trinidad and Tobago	T. 0.20
Bahamas	\$ 1.40	Cyprus	11 d	Ghana	LIr. 80	Italy	LIr. 80	Nepal	Mohr 1-	Rhodesia	Esc. 1-	Togo	F.C.F.A. 30-
Bahrain	\$ 1.40	Czechoslovakia	Kes 0.50	Guatemala	Q 0.15	Jamaica	11 d	Nicaragua	11 d	Rwanda	F. Rw 12-	Turkey	T. 1.25
Barbados	N. Cr. 0.25	Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30-	Guinea	BWV 0.20	Jordan	50 file	Netherlands	HI 0.50	Rumana	Leu 0.50	Uganda	Ug. 0.25
Belize	\$ 1.40	Denmark	DKr 0.50	Guinea-Bissau	F.G. 30-	Kuwait	50 file	Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25	Saudi Arabia	RI 0.50	Yugoslavia	Y. 0.25
Bermuda	N. Cr. 0.25	Ecuador	ED 0.15	Haiti	G 0.55	Laos	50 file	New Zealand	C 0.85	Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30-	Zambia	Z. 0.25
Bhutan	\$ 1.40	El Salvador	S 2.50	Honduras (Br.)	\$ H 0.20	Lebanon	50 file	Nigeria	F.C.F.A. 30-	Sierra Leone	Le 0.10		
Bolivia	\$ 1.40	Ethiopia	Eth. 0.30	Hong Kong	HK \$ 0.70	Liberia	50 file	Pakistan	PKr 0.50	South Africa	Rand 0.10		
Brazil	\$ 1.40	Fiji	11 d	Hungary	Hkr 0.50	Libya	50 file	Panama	PM 30-	South Korea	Won 35-		
Bulgaria	Esc. 0.50	Finland	Imk 0.50	India	Rs 0.50	Luxembourg	50 file			Viet Nam	V.N. 0.15		